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4 'New Japans' Waiting in Wings to Pose a Fresh Economic Challenge to West

By Steve Lohr
 New York Times Service

TOKYO — Although the attention of the Western world has largely been attracted by the unimpressive success of Japan, first in basic industries and increasingly in high technology, East Asian experts warn that Japan is simply the leading edge of a far broader economic challenge on the horizon.

That challenge centers on the growing economic might of the four "new Japans" — Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore — all of which are moving out of such labor-intensive industries as textiles, footwear and electronic items into higher-technology industries.

These states have modeled their industrial development policies after those of Japan. As

Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, put it: "The Japanese have got it right."

The inherent strengths of the five nations combined have led one of the believers in the area's future, Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, to predict that the world is entering "the century of the Pacific," with far-reaching economic and strategic implications for the United States.

Lively Debate

Whether the economic success of East Asia is a threat to Western industry, an example from which to learn or an opportunity for well-positioned multinational corporations is a subject of lively debate.

The threat is evident. If the United States and Western European nations cannot meet the East Asian challenge, it will mean further dete-

rioration of the industrial strength of the West and, most likely, heightened trade tensions.

The challenge is based on an old formula. East Asian nations have scant natural resources and generally rely on exports to fuel economic growth. The United States, East Asia's leading trading partner, is principally a supplier of raw materials to East Asia.

Some trade specialists say that as these countries increasingly export more sophisticated manufactured products, the United States is in danger of becoming an "economic colony" of East Asia, supplying raw materials and providing a market for profitable finished products.

"Over time we may come to think of ourselves as the agricultural hinterland to the East Asian industrial centers, a mere appendage to

the world economic heartland as it shifts westward across the Pacific basin," said Roy M. Hofbein Jr., a former Harvard professor who is now a consultant, and Kent E. Calder, an instructor at Harvard, in a new book, "The East Asia Edge."

Dominance Feared

If current trends accelerate, it is feared, East Asian exporters will further penetrate the American market and dictate the terms of competition worldwide.

As Abiko Mikuni, a financial consultant to many Japanese companies, observed, "Japan is now the global price-setter in autos, electronics and some semiconductor products; this is an epoch-making change that reflects the shift of competitive advantage toward Japan."

The strategic implications of the threat to

the industrial might of the United States are also unsettling, especially in light of the present U.S. military buildup.

"You have to have a strong industrial base to pay for those fighter planes and missiles and so on," said Clyde Prestowitz, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of commerce for international economic policy. In addition, Reagan administration officials have warned of the potential threat of becoming dependent on a foreign supplier for key high-technology weapons parts.

Whatever it means for the United States, the competitive pressure in East Asia is increasing in Japan.

During the 1970s, the economies of rapidly industrializing Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore grew at an average annual rate of more than 9 percent, while Japan

posted a yearly growth rate of 6 percent. For the United States, the rate was just 3 percent.

To be sure, growth has slowed for the East Asian economies during the current worldwide recession. But most economists expect that once the world picture brightens a bit, the East Asian economies will bounce back with a vengeance.

They predict that in the 1980s, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore will increase the size of their economies by 7 percent to 9 percent a year while Japan's more mature economy shows annual gains of 4 percent.

"Over the next couple of decades you will probably see more economic growth in this region than in the whole rest of the world," Clay-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Tunisian soldiers carry a bed into a camp where some Palestinians will stay at Oued Zarga, 42 miles southwest of Tunis.

Convoy to Syria Delayed, Israelis Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — An overland evacuation of about 3,000 Palestinian and Syrian fighters from Beirut will not begin Wednesday, as scheduled, an Israeli Army spokesman said Tuesday night.

"The delay has nothing to do with us," the spokesman said. "The Syrians and guerrillas who were to leave apparently have some technical difficulties with the arrangements."

He said evacuations scheduled by sea would go ahead normally.

In Beirut, U.S. officials met Israeli and Lebanese officers earlier Tuesday to discuss the overland

multistage, considered the most complicated part of the evacuation plan so far.

Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas and officials had been scheduled to travel in 40 buses to Damascus, Israeli Army radio said. The radio quoted its correspondents as speculating that the evacuation was delayed for fear that Lebanese Christian militiamen would attack the convoy on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

As the fourth contingent of PLO fighters left Beirut on Tuesday on a Syrian ship escorted by the U.S. Navy, fighting erupted in mountainous east of the Lebanese capital

close to the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Beirut radio said that Israeli and Syrian troops using machine guns and artillery battled about 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of Beirut. But Israel denied the report, saying that the Syrians were fighting with Lebanese Christian forces.

The Lebanese broadcast said the flare-up prompted Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy who arranged the PLO withdrawal, to confer with Elias Sarkis, the Christian president of Lebanon, and Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan, a Moslem, on ways of checking the hostilities.

The Tel Aviv newspaper Ma'ariv quoted Mr. Gemayel, 34, as having told an Israeli official a few days ago in Beirut that he intended to

U.S. Firm Obeys France's Order To Deliver Soviet Pipeline Parts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Dresser Industries of Dallas bowed Tuesday to a French government order forcing its subsidiary to deliver 21 U.S.-designed gas compressors for the Soviet trans-Siberian pipeline.

Dresser asked the U.S. District Court in Washington to block Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and other government officials from penalizing the company for delivering the compressors, but the court Tuesday denied the company's request.

Judge Thomas Flannery, in refusing to issue a temporary restraining order, said Dresser failed to show "irreparable damage" would result if the order were not issued.

After a French government order was issued Monday, Dresser France, the 800-employee subsidiary of the U.S. firm, sent three completed compressors into Le Havre's port to be loaded aboard a waiting French-owned freighter.

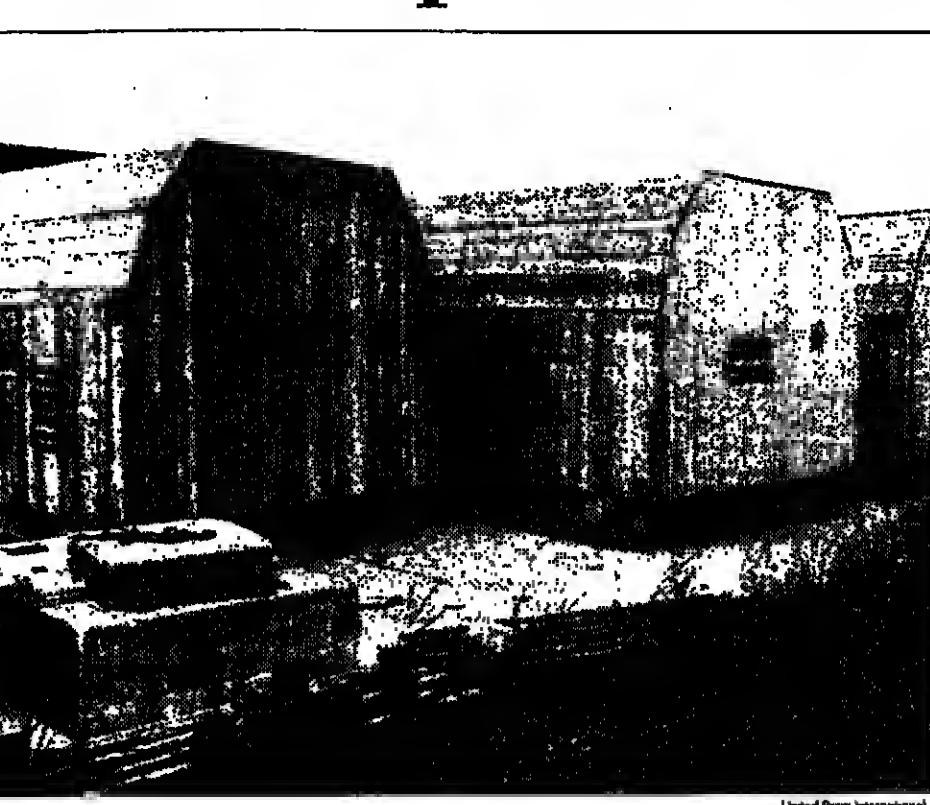
The ship is to sail for Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia, early Thursday.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz met Tuesday with top Treasury and Commerce Department officials to consider the next U.S. move in the escalating conflict with France over President Reagan's ban on the use of U.S. equipment in the Soviet pipeline to Western Europe.

No statement was issued after the meeting.

In California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing, Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said the group meeting in Washington would send recommendations to the president as quickly as possible.

Asked about Dresser's move in court, a spokesman said, "We are going to vigorously oppose the request for a temporary restraining



Three compressors made by a French subsidiary of a U.S. company for the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe stood on a Le Havre dock Tuesday waiting to be loaded onto a French-owned freighter.

order and we are going to implement the president's policy."

The U.S. government has the power to fine U.S. firms for violating embargoes, but France's move to take charge of the shipments complicates the situation.

A U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, told The Associated Press, "Lawyers know how to take action against a company which violates a U.S. regulation, but they are not in agreement how to deal with another government compelling a firm to violate an embargo."

Schmidt's government had sent formal letters of encouragement to West German firms to go ahead with deliveries for the pipeline, according to an Economics Ministry spokesman.

The letters went to several companies, including AEG-Kanis, which is under contract to supply turbines for the project.

But the government underlined that, unlike France and Britain, it had no legal instruments for making companies ignore the sanctions.

■ Bonn Encourages Defiance

Reuters reported Tuesday from Bonn that Chancellor Helmut

Dresser complied with the presidential order when it was imposed, and ordered Dresser-France to discontinue work on the compressors, he said.

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■ **INSIGHTS:** John Darton, chief of The New York Times' Warsaw bureau, recalls the last three years of turmoil and analyzes the Soviet crackdown. Page 7.

■ The government of Zimbabwe claims that three men killed near the South African border were part of a destabilization effort. Page 4.

■ An army of migrant laborers have left India's farms and villages and converged on New Delhi in search of economic security and a better life. Page 4.

■ Losses in the hundreds of millions of dollars have been incurred by U.S. citizens who invested in Mexican financial instruments, attracted by high interest rates and by confidentiality. Page 9.

Arabs Predict Gemayel's Election Will Lead to New Lebanese Strife

By Henry Tanner
 New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — The election of Bashir Gemayel as president of Lebanon is viewed by Arab and Palestinian officials here as likely to touch off new strife in that country.

Any new fighting between Lebanon's Moslems and Christians, it is said, will make the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces more difficult.

Arab diplomats said Monday that the nearly total boycott of the election by Moslem members of the Chamber of Deputies made it clear that Mr. Gemayel would not be able to gain the cooperation of the Moslem majority of the Lebanese population. They said that this was a result of his collaboration with the Israeli invasion forces and his commanding of the largest

Christian militia force in the fierce civil war five years ago.

This, they said, will encourage the most militant elements of that Phalangist militia to regard the election as a green light for moving against the more than 300,000 Palestinian civilians remaining in Lebanon.

Diplomat's Prediction

A ranking Western diplomat said that the prospect of new civil violence in Lebanon would be used by both the Syrians and the Israelis as an argument for keeping their military forces in Lebanon indefinitely. Both are likely to maintain that their presence is needed to protect innocent people.

Leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who still have thousands of guerrillas in and around the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli and in eastern Lebanon,



President-elect Bashir Gemayel, right, is congratulated by President Elias Sarkis at the presidential palace in Baabda.

Kissinger Creates Firm Of All-Star Consultants

By Don Oberdorfer
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Henry A. Kissinger has lined up a team of diplomatic and economic superstars, including Lord Carrington, the former British foreign secretary, to support Kissinger Associates Inc., an international consulting firm that is offering its services to blue-chip clients.

The Kissinger firm, for an annual retainer reported in economic circles to be \$250,000, plans to provide "strategic planning" advice to a few large corporate clients.

Mr. Kissinger is chairman of the firm, which was formed last month. Its president is Brent Scowcroft, who succeeded Mr. Kissinger in November, 1975, as White House national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford.

Close Consultation

Mr. Scowcroft, a retired general, said Monday that the firm plans to supply expert advice on making international business decisions. He said it expects to work more closely with its clients than risk-assessment groups, which advise firms on the political and financial policies of foreign nations.

Some clients have already been signed up for the service, according to Mr. Scowcroft, but he declined to name them or to disclose the fees.

Among the members of the board of directors of Kissinger Associates, according to Mr. Scowcroft, are:

- Lord Carrington, who resigned as Britain's foreign secretary in April after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands.
- Robert O. Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield Co.
- Pehr Gyllenhammar, chief executive of Volvo, the Swedish automobile manufacturing firm.
- William D. Rogers, who served as assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs and undersecretary of state for economic affairs while Mr. Kissinger was secretary of state. Mr. Rogers is now an attorney in Washington.

Mr. Scowcroft said that Kissinger Associates, with offices in

New York and Washington, will have a staff of about eight persons. Jeff Cunningham, formerly with a firm affiliated with Chase Manhattan Bank in the Eurocurrency market, is to be its secretary, according to Mr. Scowcroft.

Mr. Kissinger, since leaving office as secretary of state in early 1977, has served on the international advisory committees of Chase and of Goldman Sachs, a New York investment firm, as well as advising other business ventures. He has also been affiliated with Georgetown University's Center of Strategic and International Studies and has written two volumes of memoirs of his government service.

Mr. Kissinger was among the first persons to be consulted by George P. Shultz after Mr. Shultz was named secretary of state by President Reagan in late June. Mr. Kissinger was called in to advise Mr. Shultz on the Middle East and subsequently joined Mr. Shultz, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore at Mr. Shultz's home in California.

At a news conference last Friday, Mr. Shultz called Mr. Kissinger "a wonderful person and a great friend" with "tremendous comprehension of what is going on." He said he expects to "continue to benefit" from Mr. Kissinger's advice.

Egyptians Say Lebanon Invasion Dissipated Middle East Peace Process

Officials Vow to Honor Treaty With Israel, but Insist on U.S. Recognition of Palestinian Right to Self-Determination

By William E. Farrell
 New York Times Service

CAIRO — On April 25, when Israel, honoring the terms of the Camp David peace treaty, returned the last of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, the Egyptian government let a doubting Arab world know in explicit terms that diplomacy had worked where military actions had not.

A senior Egyptian official said, "We were able to assure Arab countries that you could sit around a table and talk with the Israelis, that there was hope."

"Our hope was that the Sinai withdrawal would be a building block."

The official, who did not wish to be identified, then added that all such hopes dissipated June 6 when Israel invaded Lebanon.

"That adventure destroyed five years of work," he said.

"Because of this aggression we are back to square one on the whole process of peace in the Middle East."

For the Egyptians, the only Arab nation to sign a peace treaty with Israel, an action that caused them to be ostracized by most of the other Arabs, the Lebanese invasion has forced the government of President Hosni Mubarak into painful gyrations.

Egypt has been forced to distance itself publicly from its chief provider of military and economic aid, the United States, while, at the same time, it has casti-

gated Israel just short of abrogating the peace treaty. The Egyptian official said, "We won't abrogate the treaty. It is a point of honor and we won't go back on it."

Mubarak Damaged

But he did not minimize the bitterness the Israeli invasion had provoked.

Another official, who has access to the president, said in a separate interview that Mr. Mubarak suffered "a lot of damage" in the ruling National Democratic Party, but that so far he was withstanding pressure to disown the Israeli treaty.

But there is concern, the official said, that the invasion will provide fuel in Egypt for Moslem fundamentalists of the stripe who condoned the assassination of Anwar Sadat in October.

The first official echoed this concern, saying the potential for exploiting the invasion to criticize the peace treaty with Israel sent shudders through Egyptian officials.

Both officials said that, now that the withdrawal from West Beirut was under way, the United States must alter its policy toward the Palestine Liberation Organization and had a prime opportunity to recognize "the right to self-determination of the Palestinians."

But neither was particularly optimistic that U.S. policy would be significantly altered.

Mounting criticism of the Americans is reflected in the tone of the government-controlled press and is designed to steer Egypt away from the somewhat ambivalent stand it has been forced to take.

It is clear that, as one of the officials put it, "the classic themes of Egyptian and Arabic political propaganda are back again."

This was an allusion to renewed expressions and criticisms that the Israelis were "expansionist" and "bent on obliterating the Arabs" with the assent of the United States.

In addition, Egypt has been obliged to defend itself, as one of the officials said, against charges that Camp David had really brought the Egyptians little or nothing.

"Our great hope is that the United States will pressure the Israelis to settle with the Palestinians," he said, "but we don't see this drastic change."

The long-stalled autonomy talks, aimed at providing a system of self-government for the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, are at a new level of futility, the two officials said.

Both said they feared a renewal of PLO-inspired terrorist acts such as the plane hijackings of several years ago.

A major shift in U.S. policy is needed, the senior

official said, because "we need this kind of political victory to reinforce the Palestinian position and our position and that of the moderate Arab countries."

"We are being told by other Arabs — oecotidiae? For what? After what has happened how can you still talk about coexistence or dialogue with the Israelis?"

President Mubarak discusses what it will take to revive the Middle East peace process. Insights, Page 7.

The second official said, "This is the moment, the critical juncture."

"If it is seized by the United States, it can be galvanized and in five years there can be Palestinian self-determination."

"If this opportunity is lost, then God save our soul."

Both officials said intensified efforts at normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel were indefinitely in the deep freeze because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"We are still at the beginning of the consequences of this adventure," the senior Egyptian official said.

Refuel Supplies Reportedly Freed

Reversing an earlier position, Israel has granted permission for an Egyptian ship carrying 2,000 tons of food and medical supplies for Palestinians and Lebanese trapped in West Beirut to enter Beirut harbor, the official Cairo Radio said Tuesday, according to a UPI report from Cairo.

U.S. Judge Signs Accord On Breakup of AT&T

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A federal judge Tuesday signed an antitrust settlement requiring the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., closing an eight-year legal battle.

U.S. District Court Judge Harold H. Greene signed the agreement between the Justice Department and AT&T around 5 p.m., giving it the force of law. Judge Greene acted less than two hours after AT&T and Justice Department attorneys filed the final version of the settlement, incorporating a series of conditions that the judge laid down Aug. 11.

Israel Says Poor Oversight Allows Palestinians to Violate Beirut Pact

By James Feron
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel is complaining that Palestinian guerrillas leaving Beirut are being allowed to violate a carefully negotiated evacuation plan through improper supervision.

Officials in Jerusalem said Monday that there was no apparent registration of the evacuees, that they were departing with weapons and equipment they should be leaving behind and that women and children disguised as men were among those departing.

Israeli officials indicated that they were unwilling to make a major issue of the violations because to do so would undermine their principal objective of seeing that the guerrillas left Lebanon for other Arab countries.

As a result, the Israelis have insisted their criticism of French and Lebanese soldiers, charged with supervising the evacuation, and of Philip C. Habib, the American negotiator, who permitted 20 jeeps to be loaded aboard an evacuation ship Sunday with 1,000 guerrillas bound for Cyprus.

Common Objective

This apparent unwillingness to do anything to interfere with the evacuation plan also has seemingly prompted military leaders to refrain from responding vigorously to repeated violations by Syrian or Palestinian forces in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

"We're all interested — Mr. Ha-

bib, the Lebanese, the Israelis — in getting the PLO out," a ranking Israeli government official said, referring to the Palestine Liberation Organization. "And it's not a question of whether there are violations, but what are we going to do about it?"

The answer, in the view of most Israelis, is very little. At Beirut's port, the Israelis complain each day to Mr. Habib. On Sunday they sought briefly to block the Cypriot ship from leaving. But the evacuation has continued, with checking procedures seemingly ignored in many cases.

Officials here concede that any heavy military response against the Arab units entrenched in eastern Lebanon could spread and disrupt the evacuation because the Beirut-Damascus road, a planned exit route for the final stage of the evacuation, passes through the lines of the confronting armies.

Israel has no direct role in the evacuation, which is being supervised at this stage by the Lebanese Army and some French paratroopers, the first contingent of a multinational force that has agreed to stay only for one month.

But the Israelis have been able to watch the departure of the Palestinians at least with binoculars, and evidently have not liked what they have seen, from the tardy arrival of the Lebanese the first day — they were said to have overstepped — to efforts Monday by guerrillas to take unauthorized weapons, such as rocket launchers.

On Sunday, in a move criticized by the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, Israeli gunboats blocked the port for six hours when it was discovered that Palestinians had loaded jeeps aboard the ferry leaving for Cyprus.

An Israeli official said Monday that the blockade was lifted "only in this case" after a request from a "high American official."

Jerusalem expressed surprise and annoyance at the action from Washington.

"In the first place, we're still in a state of war and justified, we believe, to take such action," an official said. "The Americans only have to recall Cuba and Vietnam to know that blockades sometimes are called for. Second, we agreed to a detailed plan that leaves no room for jeeps to go with the Palestinians."

The Israelis say they have also seen women and children climbing aboard the ship disguised as men wearing kaffiyehs or Arab head-dresses. According to the evacuation plan, families of guerrillas are permitted to leave, "but not in disguise to confuse the numbers."

The Israelis say they are unaware of the registration of evacuees, which the Habib plan calls for. Such scrutiny may be under way at staging areas in West Beirut, but reporters and other observers of the process in the port have seen no attempts by the French or Lebanese to check names or luggage.



QUARTIER DES HALLES — The vast Parisian development project in the old central market area of the city is nearing completion. The last few buildings — an amphitheater, apartments, a hotel, offices and a cultural center — will be finished by 1984. Work began in 1971.

China-Pennsylvania Trade Battle Erupting Into a Mushroom Cloud

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — This trade dispute has everything: pizza, Communists, botulism, tariffs, high-powered Washington lawyers, jobless workers in Pennsylvania, federal regulators, bad jokes and, most of all, mushrooms.

The mushrooms, hordes of them, are coming from China to the United States, where they wind up decorating the tops of pizza slices. Mushroom growers in Pennsylvania, the self-proclaimed world's mushroom capital, are asking the U.S. International Trade Commission to restrict imports of the canned mushrooms, calling it a "Chinese mushroom cloud over the U.S. marketplace."

The Chinese, the American importers, and Pizza Hut, a major consumer of the imported mushrooms, have joined forces to fight the Pennsylvania producers. The U.S. canners, in the words of Bart S. Fisher, attorney for the importers, are "motivated by greed and fear," and trying to create a "great wall" of protectionist barriers to the imported competition.

The International Trade Commission was scheduled to hear arguments Tuesday on a petition by the American Mushroom Institute for sharp reductions in the amount of canned mushrooms from China that can be imported each year. The institute, which represents the

American producers, argues that China, "which is dominated or controlled by Communism," is "dumping" its mushrooms by selling them at less than fair-market value to capture a larger share of the \$400-million-a-year U.S. market.

Pre-emptive Strike

Mr. Fisher, who is known for his unorthodox, high-profile, confrontational approach to international trade disputes, staged a pre-emptive strike Monday by calling the press — including reporters from the New China News Agency and People's Daily of Peking — to a briefing here in the conference room of his firm, Patton, Boggs and Blow.

Across a table laden with fresh, canned and dried mushrooms, Mr. Fisher argued that the U.S. canners are victims not of unfair practices by China but of a growing consumer preference for fresh mushrooms, of a recession that has reduced the buying of nonessentials and of fear of botulism, a lethal form of food poisoning, which Mr. Fisher said consumers allegedly associate with the U.S. product.

He said that Kennett Square, Pa., the center of the U.S. mushroom industry, is "not the mushroom capital of the world but the botulism capital of the world."

Jack Kooker, executive director of the American Mushroom Insti-

tute, said that Mr. Fisher's charge "doesn't deserve a response."

He said that the U.S. industry "has been impacted" by the imports. "People are being laid off in the canneries," Mr. Kooker said. "There are a lot of jobs being sacrificed because of these imports."

The Mushroom Institute is just one of many U.S. food-producing organizations seeking federal relief from imports, but its petition is unusual because mushroom imports are declining and because the mushroom canners already have special tariff protection as a result of an earlier complaint.

The mushroom industry has undergone a spectacular growth in the past decade, according to figures submitted by both sides in advance of Tuesday's hearing, but the market is now dominated by fresh, not canned, products.

Total U.S. production was 58 million pounds in 1971. In 1981, it was 267 million pounds. The fresh mushroom share of the market doubled, from 28 to 56.7 percent of production.

China, which developed a modern, efficient mushroom-canning industry for the European market about a decade ago, was not a factor in the U.S. market until 1980. Then for the first time it was accorded "most favored nation" trade status and was able to challenge Taiwan and South Korea for a share of the U.S. trade.

Pole Says Protests Will Be Broken

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish martial-law leader, warned in a speech to factory directors that opposition activities "must be broken," the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu reported Tuesday.

"Brawlers have no chances," Gen. Jaruzelski was quoted as telling leaders from more than 200 factories on Monday.

The warning from Gen. Jaruzelski, who declared martial law Dec. 13 and suspended the independent labor movement Solidarity, was issued amid growing government criticism of the union's underground and new attacks on Western "slander."

Party and government leaders appear to be strongly worried about possible protests called for by underground Solidarity leaders

next Tuesday, the second anniversary of the first independent union in the Soviet bloc.

The government has already said several times it will deal forcefully with any protests.

It also called diplomats at embassies of the United States, France, Britain and West Germany during the past week to protest "subversion" in Western radio broadcasts to Poland, state-run media reported Monday.

Gen. Jaruzelski was quoted as telling the factory leaders, "The main target is speeding up getting out of the crisis with the lowest possible political and social costs. Successive attempts to undermine social peace, which could occur, must be broken."

Polish leaders have grown increasingly angry in the past week about a series of demonstrations and protests that were broken up by police.

Knoting erupted in Gdansk on Aug. 13, and police using water cannons dispersed crowds in Warsaw, Krakow and Wroclaw during

gatherings marking the eighth month of martial law.

Tough new warnings by the authorities followed an unexpected visit by Gen. Jaruzelski to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev last week.

In Monday's account of Poland's warning to foreign diplomats, the state-run news agency PAP said they were summoned and told to show broadcasts by the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, the British Broadcasting Corp., Radio France International and other Western stations were "slandering the Polish state authorities, backing activity of illegal groups and broadcasting untrue news and commentaries."

U.S. and British officials said the protest was made last Friday.

PAP said, "The Polish Foreign Ministry demanded the stopping of this kind of activity and reserved for itself the right to adopt appropriate measures."

It added that protests might be filed with "appropriate international organizations."

Conservative Group In Catholic Church Gets Own Prelate

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has given a significant boost to the power and prestige of Opus Dei, one of the Roman Catholic Church's most influential and conservative lay organizations, by giving it its own prelate.

Opus Dei, which means "Work of God," has many critics among progressive Catholics who recall its origins in Spain and influential role under Franco. Vatican sources said the movement has acquired increasing influence in the church government under Pope John Paul.

Monday's announcement by the Vatican means that the 72,000-member group will have more independent control over its 1,000 priest members because it will no longer have to rely for support on the political leanings of the local hierarchy. Vatican sources said this could have far-reaching implications for the church in areas where Opus Dei is traditionally strong, like Latin America.

The new prelate is expected to be the group's leader, Spamiard Don Alvaro del Portillo, Vatican sources said.

4 'New Japans' Waiting To Challenge The West

(Continued from Page 1)

ton Yeutter, former deputy U.S. trade representative and now president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, said during a recent visit to Tokyo. "East Asia is the place for American business to make real efforts."

No Easy Transition

At present, East Asian countries other than Japan are top-flight producers of steel, ships, offshore oil rigs and black and white television sets. But the transition into more sophisticated industries, including autos, semiconductors and computers, will not be easy.

For one thing, as they upgrade their economies, they begin to nip at the heels of Japan. And while the Japanese economy is no longer so dependent on such basic industries as shipbuilding and steel, it is the world leader in these fields, and it is not abandoning them.

Furthermore, whereas Japan has a century-long history of industrialization, Taiwan and South Korea were agrarian societies until the 1950s and suffered under decades of Japanese colonial rule. For their part, Hong Kong and Singapore are small island city-states that are mainly trading and service centers. These differences raise questions about whether, or in what form, the "new Japans" can in fact emulate Japan.

Nobumitsu Kagami, an economist for Hong Kong's Jardine Fleming Investment Services Inc., said, "These countries can never really be like Japan; trying to move up into higher value-added

WORLD BRIEFS

32 Arrested in Northern Ireland City

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland — Police and British troops made 32 arrests just before dawn Tuesday in Roman Catholic areas of Londonderry, in connection with "murder and other serious crimes," police said.

They declined to list specific crimes or if any of those detained were suspected Irish Republican Army members. Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed IRA, said most of those detained were "republicans" — Catholics seeking to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

The suspects can be held for seven days without charges under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The arrests followed the murders of three policemen, three British soldiers, one Ulster Defense Regiment member and one civilian in the Londonderry area since March. Most of those killed were Protestants.

Record Unemployment in Britain

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain rose this month to a record of 3,292,702, or 13.8 percent of the workforce, the government announced Tuesday.

The rising number of jobless, 100,000 more than in July, brought renewed criticism from opposition politicians and calls for action to stimulate the economy.

The number of unemployed is proving to be an embarrassment to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose Conservative Party fought the Labor administration in the 1979 election on the slogan "Labor Isn't Working." Unemployment then stood at 1,390,000.

Argentine Economy Minister Resigns

BUENOS AIRES — José María Dagnino Pastore resigned Tuesday after 54 days as minister of the economy in an apparent dispute with the military government over planned wage hikes and other economic policies.

Mr. Dagnino Pastore took office on July 1. He shifted the Argentine economic program from the free market policies instituted by former Economy Minister José Martínez de Hoz in the late 1970s.

Under the new program, Mr. Dagnino Pastore let the U.S. dollar float against the peso, causing the dollar to increase in value from 13,400 pesos in July to a current rate of about 60,000 pesos.

300 Khmer Rouge Back in Cambodia

BANGKOK — Three-hundred guerrillas who defected from the Khmer Rouge and entered Thailand last week have returned to Cambodia to join resistance forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, military sources said Tuesday.

The guerrillas and their dependents left a refugee camp on the Thai border a few days ago for an area where pro-Sihanouk forces are based opposite Thailand's northeastern province of Surin, the sources said.

They also quoted Thai military intelligence as saying that an additional 3,000 Khmer Rouge were preparing to join the prince's forces.

Kenya Seeks Aid for Coup Damage

NAIROBI — The Kenyan government has asked Western nations for additional assistance of about \$125 million to help repair damage caused by an abortive coup on Aug. 1, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the request was made in a letter circulated last week to the U.S., British, Scandinavian and other Western embassies in Nairobi.

President Daniel Arap Moi has estimated the damage caused during a few hours of looting in the capital's main shopping centers at more than \$100 million. The rebellion, which was led by junior air force officers, left 145 persons dead.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

China Pressing France For Advanced Fighters

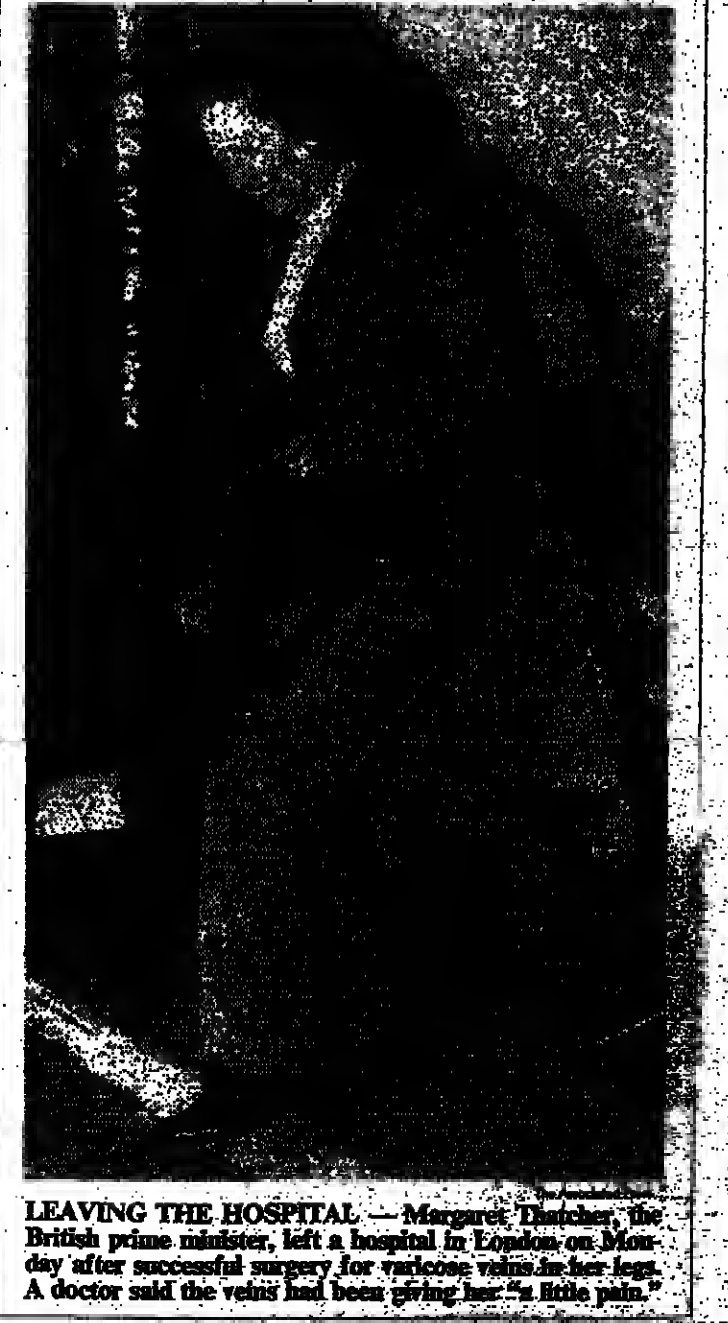
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — China has been pressing France to sell it the new Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft, but no negotiations are under way, French Defense Ministry officials said Tuesday.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse, Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party chairman, said China was ready to buy and co-produce French Mirages.

Charles Hernu, the French defense minister, had talks last year with Gen. Yang Dezheng, the chief of staff of China's armed forces. Mr. Hernu said afterward that China was interested in a Mirage 2000 deal that would include joint production.

During a visit in late July and early August to Peking, Claude Cheysson, France's external relations minister, said France was ready to sell "defensive arms" to China. He did not elaborate. China has bought 50 French Dauphin helicopters and long-range radar equipment. It is seeking Crotale anti-aircraft and MILAN anti-



LEAVING THE HOSPITAL — Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, left a hospital in London on Monday after successful surgery for varicose veins in her legs. A doctor said the veins had been giving her "a little pain."

Syria Convoy Is Canceled, Israelis Say

(Continued from Page 1)

sign a peace treaty with Israel within seven months.

Crowds gathered at the Municipal Stadium assembly center near the devastated PLO command headquarters, meanwhile, to watch the fourth contingent of Palestinian guerrillas board trucks for the drive to the Beirut port. Many bystanders gave the fighters a sendoff by wildly shooting in the air.

The 1,000 PLO guerrillas, made up mostly of fighters from the mainstream faction el-Fatah, were bound for North Yemen, on the Arabian Peninsula at the southern end of the Red Sea. More than 3,000 PLO guerrillas have left the city since Saturday for Tunisia, Iraq, Jordan and Southern Yemen.



Two women PLO guerrillas, with their weapons, waited Tuesday to be taken to Beirut's port for evacuation to North Yemen.

Marines Reported in Beirut

Sources in Washington told United Press International that a "handful" of U.S. Marines had entered Beirut for a preliminary inspection of the city before the arrival later this week of the remaining members of an 800-man U.S. unit.

The main body from the 32d Marine Amphibious Unit is expected to deploy Thursday from five amphibious ships off the Lebanese coast or by helicopter.

The Marines are under strict orders not to engage in combat and will withdraw along with French and Italian units of the multinational force if there is any breach of the ceasefire or the evacuation agreement. Individual Marines, however, may exercise the right of self-defense if they are fired upon.

In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Menachem Begin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee on Tuesday that Israeli forces never intended to enter West Beirut. Israeli radio quoted Mr. Begin as having told the closed meeting that the PLO would not have been pressured into leaving the city if Israel's position had been made public.

Israeli radio also announced that Defense Minister Ariel Sharon would meet later this week in Washington with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Arabs Foresee Strife After Lebanese Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

southern Lebanon and then during the invasion.

U.S. Officials Optimistic

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

Officials of the Reagan administration regard Mr. Gemayel's election as a positive development because it could facilitate the evacuation of Syrian and Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The view Monday in Washington was that Mr. Gemayel can be expected to give priority to asking the Syrians to leave the Bekaa Valley, where 30,000 troops are believed to be garrisoned.

Mr. Gemayel's close ties with Israel should also make it easier to bring about the withdrawal of the Israelis, officials said.

President Reagan, vacationing in California, sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Gemayel within hours of his election. The White House said that the United States would "work closely with the new government in the complex and difficult task ahead."

The White House said that the election "holds out the possibility of strengthening the central government of Lebanon," which is one of the priorities stated by Mr. Reagan on Friday, along with bringing about the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon

Russian Foresees No Need at Once For U.S. Grains

Reuters

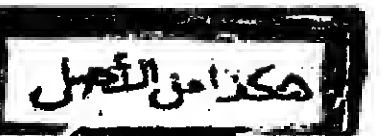
MOSCOW — The extension for another year of the long-term U.S.-Soviet grain agreement does not mean that Moscow will resume grain purchases immediately, the president of the state grain-importing agency said Tuesday.

Victor Pershin of Exportkhleb, asked to comment on the decision, which was revealed in Washington Friday, said, "The extension of the agreement does not mean that we will be rushing into buying."

Under the extension, the United States would guarantee shipment of 6 million to 8 million tons of wheat and corn over the 12-month period starting Oct. 1.

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Reaction to War Plan Irks Weinberger

In Interviews and Speeches, He Responds to Critics of New Nuclear Strategy

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — For the past 10 weeks, little seems to have disturbed Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger so much as news reports, repeated questions and continuing criticism of his strategy for protracted nuclear war.

In speeches, press and television interviews, letters to editors, background briefings and private conversations, Mr. Weinberger has vigorously contended that the strategy has been misunderstood and taken out of context.

With unveiled irritation, he has also asserted that disclosure of the strategy, set forth in a Pentagon document that he signed, has given telling ammunition to advocates of a freeze on nuclear weapons, unilateral disarmament and accommodation with the Soviet Union.

Turmoil over the nuclear strategy has become so unsettling in Western Europe, administration officials say, that Mr. Weinberger has asked Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary for international security policy, to try to restore calm on a forthcoming trip to European capitals.

In his office the other day, Mr. Weinberger said that the issue had

consumed much of his attention since the first news report appeared in late May. "We've spent a very large fraction of our time," he said, "trying to assure people that we aren't going around here trying to plan how to keep the war going for several years."

Accounts of the strategy sounded "as if we were sitting around here plotting how to play a long nuclear war," he said. "We aren't planning to fight any war, if we can avoid it. We're planning to deter war."

Mr. Weinberger said the disclosure that U.S. nuclear forces had been ordered to "prevail" had caused much commotion. "I've been to several meetings at which the word 'prevail' has been hurled at me with great venom by some fellow, usually in the back of the room," he said.

"What does he want?" Mr. Weinberger said. "Does he want us not to prevail? You show me a secretary of defense who's planning not to prevail and I'll show you a secretary of defense who ought to be impeached."

The issue of protracted nuclear war arose from disclosure of the classified five-year plan called Defense Guidance that is intended to provide strategic direction to the military services. The document

provided the military content for a wider foreign policy study in the White House and laid out a military strategy ranging from guerrilla warfare through conventional conflict to nuclear war.

The guidance document said that in a confrontation with the Soviet Union, the United States would seek to prevail at the lowest possible level of conflict. But it said that if conventional weapons were "insufficient to insure a satisfactory termination of war, the United States will prepare options for the use of nuclear weapons."

Administration officials have said publicly that the United States must retain the option of using nuclear weapons first, if that became necessary. Otherwise, they have contended, the Soviet Union might have an advantage in conventional weapons.

A key order in the guidance paper said, "The primary role of United States strategic nuclear forces is deterrence of nuclear attack on the United States, its forces and its allies. Should such an attack nevertheless occur, United States nuclear capabilities must prevail even under the condition of a prolonged war."

If deterrence should fail, the document said, the United States must "deny the Soviet Union or

any other adversary a military level at any level of conflict and force earliest termination of hostilities on terms favorable to the United States."

"We've said many times that we don't think nuclear war is winnable," Mr. Weinberger said in the interview. Asked how that differed from prevailing, Mr. Weinberger replied, "We certainly are planning not to be defeated."

Defense Guidance ordered military planners to devise what nuclear strategists call "decapitation" strikes intended to eliminate Soviet leaders.

They were instructed to plan nuclear attacks on "associated command facilities, nuclear and conventional military forces and industry critical to military power." Included would be attacks on Soviet nuclear forces to limit "damage to the United States and its allies to the maximum extent possible."

Specialists on nuclear war have said the most important element in a nuclear exchange would be to retain means of communications. Only that way could missile, bomber and submarine crews be directed when and what to attack. Defense Guidance, reflecting that thought, said the United States must have communications "capable of supporting controlled nuclear



Caspar W. Weinberger
as counterattacks over a protracted period.

Richard D. DeLauer, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, said in a recent speech, "In this next five-year period, we have got close to \$20 billion for command, control, communications and certain parts of intelligence." Even so, he said, that would not be adequate.

Finally, Defense Guidance said the United States must "maintain in reserve, under all circumstances, nuclear offensive capabilities so that the United States would emerge from a nuclear war without nuclear weapons while still threatened by enemy nuclear forces."

Anti-Kennedy Mail Prompts Probe

Senate Panel Asks if Postcard Campaign Involved Fraud

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee, which has been deluged with 60,000 postcards calling for an "emergency investigation" of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's conduct at Chappaquiddick, indeed wants an investigation — of the conservative group that orchestrated the mail campaign.

The committee's Republican chairman, Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming, and its ranking Democrat, Howell T. Heflin of Alabama, sent a letter to the U.S. Postal Service last week asking to be informed of any mail fraud violations by the United States Justice Foundation, a Southern California group that launched the drive against the Massachusetts Democrat this spring.

A spokesman for the Postal Service said Monday that a preliminary mail fraud investigation, based on complaints from people who received the mailing, has begun.

Gary C. Kreep, an Escondido, Calif., lawyer who directs the foundation, said Monday that he was "stunned and baffled" that anyone would be investigating his mailing. He added that he had "absolutely no intention to defraud anyone."

The letter in question is a four-

page solicitation for funds and postcards. It has been sent over the past four months to 600,000 people on various conservative direct-mail lists.

The letter recounts the events of the night of July 18, 1969, when Mary Jo Kopechne, who had worked in the 1968 presidential campaign of the late Robert F. Kennedy, drowned when a car driven by Edward Kennedy went off a bridge on Chappaquiddick Island in Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The senator did not report the accident for eight hours.

The letter reveals no new facts

about the case, but it claims that Sen. Kennedy has been allowed to cover up his actions. He received a suspended sentence for leaving the scene of an accident.

Mr. Kreep said the letter has generated roughly \$100,000 in contributions. Most of that money has been spent on additional mailings, he said.

A spokesman for the Ethics Committee said a mail fraud charge would be based on whether the wording of the letter could lead a recipient to conclude that the foundation was using his money to conduct its own probe.

The foundation is actually using the money to lobby the committee, a fact that Mr. Kreep said the letter makes plain.

"This letter was combed over by 12 lawyers before it went out," said Bruce W. Eberle, whose Vienna, Va., direct mail firm is handling the foundation's account. "There's no problem with it. The whole thing is much ado about nothing."

Mr. Eberle, who ranks just behind Richard Vignerie as the nation's largest conservative direct-mail fund-raiser, said the letter went out this spring because "Kennedy is up for re-election and he is always a good target for conservatives." Mr. Kreep denied a political motive.

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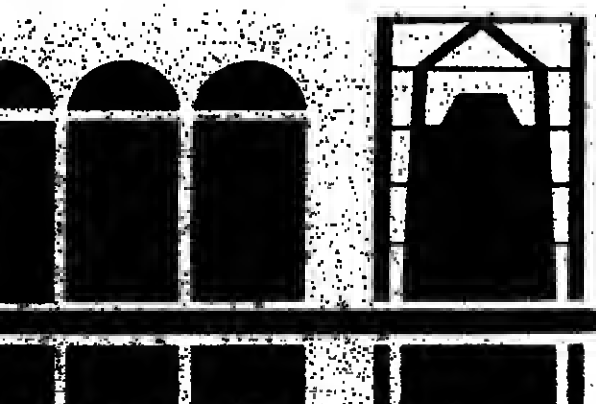
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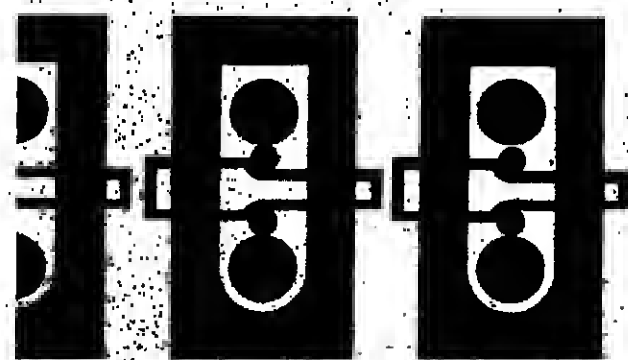
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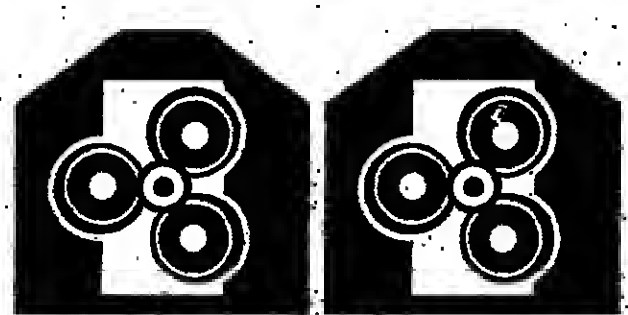
Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



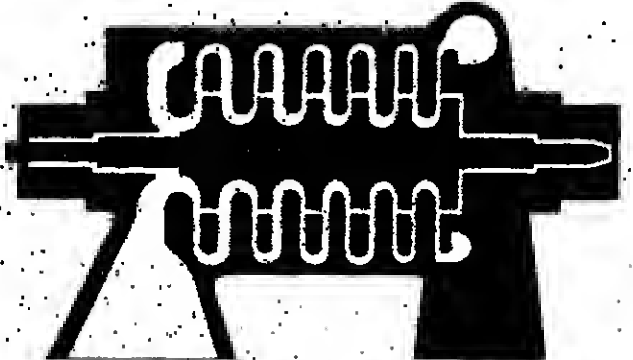
Rolling Mills

Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet mills, strip processing lines.



Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



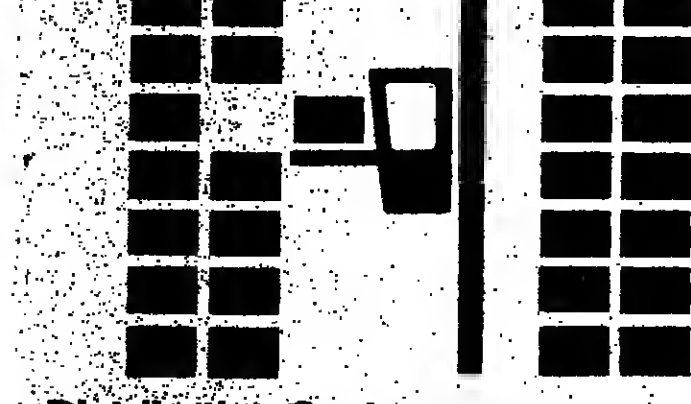
Compressors

Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



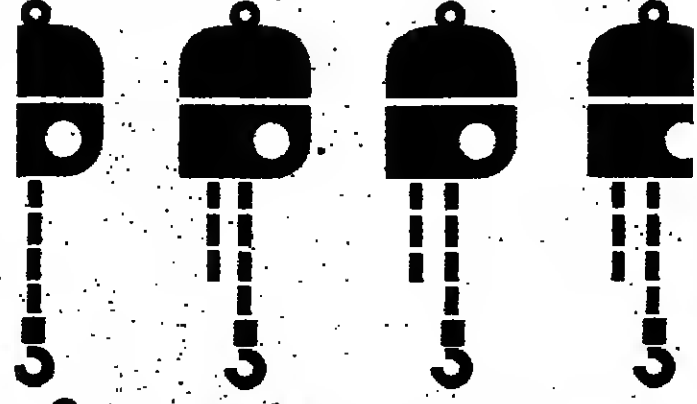
Cranes

Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, substation cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



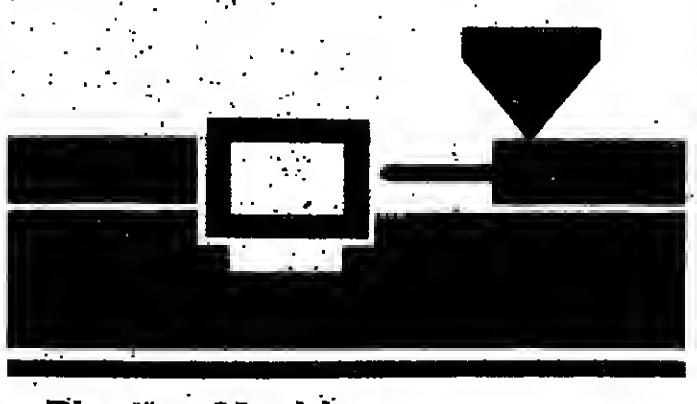
Distribution Systems

Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers and rack feeders.



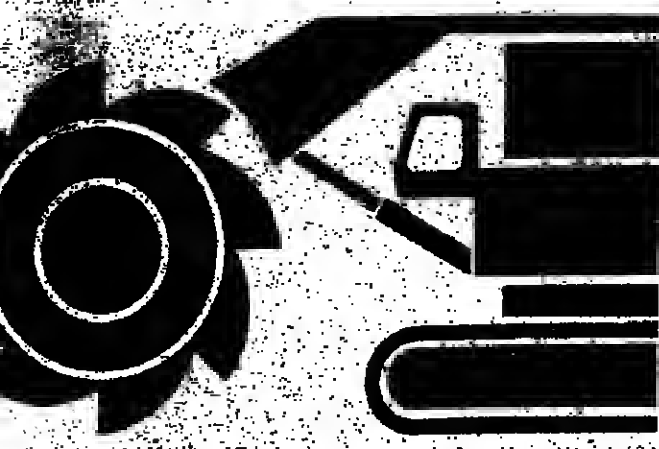
Components

Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



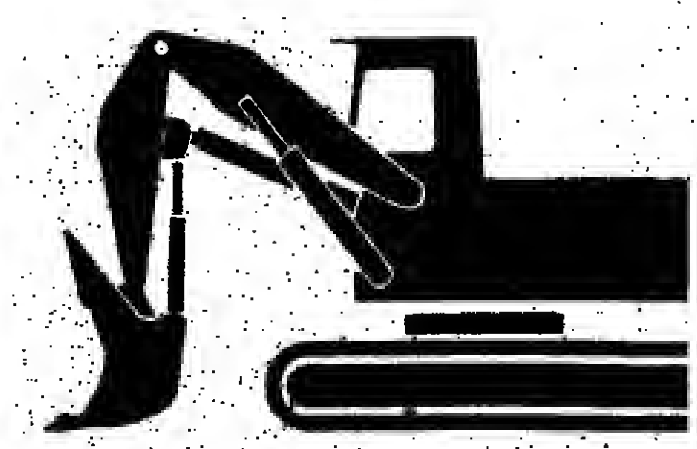
Bulk Handling

Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



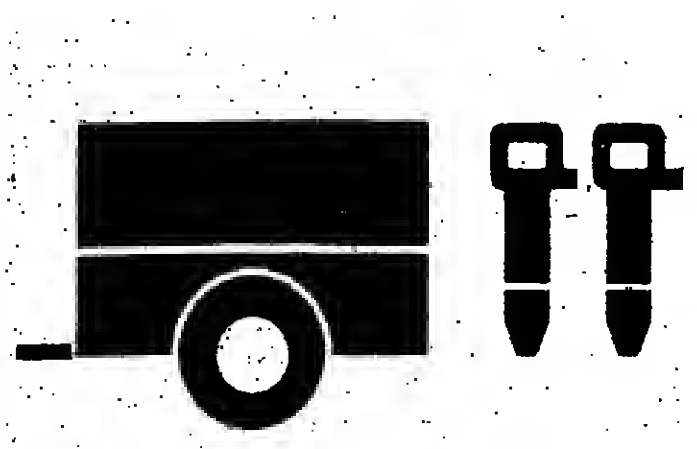
Mining Equipment

Shaft winding equipment, tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock. Compressed air motors.



Construction Equipment

Hydraulic excavators up to 270 t, mobile cranes up to 800 t, road finishers up to 12 m.



Pneumatic Systems

Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.

3 Whites Slain in Zimbabwe Cited As Evidence of Pretoria's Hostility

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — In a hospital mortuary here lie the bodies of three white men, dressed in military uniforms and killed in a skirmish with Zimbabwean troops Aug. 18.

The facility where the bodies were taken, once called Andrew Fleming Hospital, is now known as Parirenyatwa, after a black nationalist hero, and the city is Harare, not Salisbury, as it used to be.

The changes of name are tokens of the political reversal that has occurred here since white-ruled Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, Africa's newest black-ruled independent nation, in April, 1980, an event that ended 90 years of minority rule.

Bodies Are Evidence

But the bodies are themselves evidence that the change has not gone unchallenged, either by those who fought to prevent black rule or, in the view of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, by the government of South Africa, the white-ruled economic and military power that borders his country to the south.

Mr. Mugabe has frequently asserted that the Pretoria regime is set to disrupt Zimbabwe to prevent it from serving as a model of peaceful black rule that would tend to discredit South Africa's policies of racial separation, or apartheid.

But, until the firefight on Wednesday at Sengwe, close to the point where Zimbabwe's borders meet those of Mozambique and South Africa, the government had little concrete evidence to support its charges.

The three bodies, Mr. Mugabe told diplomats and reporters at a news conference Saturday, demonstrated that South Africa had embarked on a "new stage" in its "program to destabilize Zimbabwe and to invade our country."

The white soldiers were members, he said, of the "South African forces who had been sent into Zimbabwe to commit acts of sabotage and to make preparations for an invasion."

Official Account

According to the official account of events, Zimbabwe government soldiers received word last week that a mixed group of black and white irregulars had entered Zimbabwe from South Africa.

The government troops went to intercept them, apparently catching them by surprise. The three whites were killed in the battle and the rest, probably nine others, fled, abandoning an array of Soviet-made weapons, unmarked food and medical supplies of South African and Irish origin.

The South African Army commander, Gen. Constand Viljoen, said in a statement issued in South Africa that there had been no authorized foray by his forces into Zimbabwe and announced that a board of inquiry would be established to investigate the incident.

The denial is not likely to be accepted here, for the incursion fits a strategy adopted by South Africa in recent years of supporting individuals and groups opposed to the governments of neighboring black-ruled nations.

A suggestion heard in South Africa on Monday was that the group intercepted inside Zimbabwe, some 18 miles (29 kilometers) from the Mozambique border, may have

been members of a burgeoning army of rebellious Mozambicans, known as the National Resistance Movement, who had either strayed into Zimbabwe or were using it as a staging post.

Army in 'Full Strength'

Last week, Zimbabwe announced that it had deployed its army "in full strength" along more than 800 miles of frontier stretching from Zambia in the north to South Africa in the south, in an attempt to prevent infiltration by the National Resistance Movement. Zimbabwe is closely allied with the Marxist government in Maputo and has made military agreements with it aimed at containing the resistance movement.

Mr. Mugabe, however, dismissed suggestions that the bodies displayed here were those of members of the anti-government Mozambican forces, saying he did not believe that the National Resistance Movement had whites in its ranks.

The supposition among Zimbabwean officials and Western diplomats Monday was that the group, equipped with radio equipment and explosives, probably included former members of the Rhodesian Army, disenchanted with the advent of black majority rule and out to stem a historic tide that has eroded white dominance in southern Africa, save for South Africa itself and its satellite, South-West Africa, widely called Namibia.

According to military analysts here, South Africa is the only government in the region equipped to supply insurgents with the arms, equipment, and the only one with the political interest in disrupting its neighbors.



A TOKYO WELCOME — Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan accompanies Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, as they review an honor guard during a welcoming ceremony in Tokyo. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar arrived Monday for a six-day visit.

After Delay, U.S. Agency Proposes Tighter Curbs on Lead in Gasoline

By Sandra Sugawara

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After a prolonged behind-the-scenes struggle and a loud public debate, the Environmental Protection Agency has released a proposal to tighten the standards for lead in gasoline.

An assistant EPA administrator, Kathleen Bennett, said Monday that the proposal would "reduce airborne lead by 31 percent more over the next eight years than it would have reduced had we kept the current rules in effect."

The proposal was scheduled to be issued about three weeks ago, but was held up by an eleven-month dispute with the Office of Management and Budget. A compromise was reached at a White House meeting last week requiring the administration to issue a final rule by Nov. 1, a day before the 1982 elections.

Eric Goldstein of the Natural Resources Defense Council said the EPA package "sounds pretty good, if adopted in its proposed form. EPA is back on the right track."

Christopher DeMuth, the budget office's administrator for information and regulatory affairs, said, "We think this is a terrific program." He said it would improve health protection while elimin-

inating "economic distortions" in the lead program.

But the new proposal did not please everyone. "This thing started out as regulatory reform in the context of giving relief to business," said Urvan Stenfeldt, president of the National Petroleum Refiners Association. "This proposal makes the rules more onerous for the most part."

Lead is added to gasoline to raise its octane level and can enter the air from car emissions. It is known to cause learning disabilities in children, and children who live in cities where traffic congestion is high are the most frequent victims. A study released by the National Center for Health Statistics last year showed that as many as 18.6 percent of black children in some inner-city areas have dangerous levels of lead in their blood.

The existing standards, developed during the 1970s, were a target of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief a year ago, and last fall the budget office directed EPA to weaken the standards. EPA, anticipating strong public protests, resisted until February. Then it offered several options, ranging from maintaining the current standards to abolishing the whole regulatory framework.

Environmentalists, members of Congress and a parade of medical

experts immediately attacked the agency's action.

By June, EPA, already on the firing line for its handling of numerous other environmental health issues, was convinced that weakening the standards was political suicide. "Lead is bad for people, especially children. There's no way around that," said an EPA source. Another said, "We didn't want to give environmentalists the opportunity to go around saying we were in favor of causing retardation in children."

EPA informed the budget office of its intention and last month began writing new standards. The main proposal was to prohibit large refineries from adding more than 1.1 grams of lead per gallon of gasoline. The existing system allows refineries to add 0.5 grams of lead for each gallon of gasoline produced, whether leaded or unleaded. The effect, as production of unleaded gasoline increased, was to permit the addition of greater amounts of lead to leaded gasoline.

The proposal also would continue an exemption for small refineries, at 2.5 grams per gallon. But it would substantially narrow the definition of small refineries and would require that the firm had been in existence on or before Oct. 1, 1976.

Construction Jobs for Asian Games Accelerate Migration to New Delhi

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — They are all over New Delhi these days, women like the one who said her name was Kamla, a leathery woman of perhaps 40 with the flowered tattoos of her home state of Orissa on her arms and a brilliant lime-and-scarlet sari draping her wiry frame.

She and her daughter, a fresh-faced 14-year-old named Soyto, equally resplendent in yellow and purple, headed for their day's work.

A study in natural grace, they glided across the monsoon-wet road and gullies and ridges in front of a new stadium under construction yards away.

Their lower bodies swayed as they walked, but their backs were rigid and perfectly poised so as not to disturb the wicker baskets, tools of their occupation, balanced on their heads.

They are construction workers, just two of an army of migrant laborers who have left India's farms and villages and converged on its capital in search of economic security and a better life.

They are part of a larger flood of migration to India's cities, a migration long expected that is finally taking place as ties to the countryside loosen and India's developing urban economy beckons.

But what especially draws the migrants to New Delhi just now is one of the biggest public-works projects in the city's history, the construction of facilities for the Asian Games to be held there in November.

The government is building five imposing new stadiums, 10 new luxury hotels and seven highway overpasses and is widening 35 major roads.

Most of the work is supplied by people like Kamla and Soyto, who spend their days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. loading 70 pounds (31.5 kilos) of red dirt or building materials into their headbaskets and carrying them from one spot to another.

The Asian Games are a monument to human labor. The construction going on all over the city makes minimum use of machinery, appropriately enough, perhaps, in a country with too many people and too few jobs.

Numbers Unknown Nobody knows exactly how many migrant laborers have been added to the 5.7 million people who last year were reported to be living in greater Delhi, India's third most populous city after Calcutta and Bombay.

In some villages of Uttar Pradesh, for example, it is said by people who have come from there that

farmers now find it impossible to hire field hands. They have all come to New Delhi.

The leader of a group of laborers from Rajasthan camped in tents by the side of a road said there have been droughts there recently, otherwise he would rather be at home.

Some come hoping to save enough money to buy a plot of land once they return home.

Kamla, speaking in Hindi through an interpreter, said that in Orissa her eight-member family made its living by working as field hands for a landowner.

In payment, they got only grain. This was not enough to feed the family properly, she said, and they got no money.

Here they got money. It is not a lot — 11.60 rupees a day per person for each of the six family members who work.

Minimum Wage Paid At present exchange rates, that amounts to about \$1.22 a day in U.S. money. Still, it is the legal minimum wage.

It is more than the daily wage of 75 paise (about a third of a cent) that some Asian Games laborers were discovered to be earning last year, before a court ordered an end to such exploitation.

More than 250 policemen in India's northern state of Haryana have been dismissed for taking part in demonstrations last week about working conditions, Chief Minister Bhajan Lal said Tuesday, according to a report from Reuters in New Delhi.

A day after the trouble in Haryana, policemen in Bombay went on strike. At least five people were killed in two days of rioting by policemen.

Embassy Row's Overflow Gets a Washington Home

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For years the stretch of Massachusetts Avenue that winds its way through northwest Washington from Dupont Circle to Wisconsin Avenue has been known as Embassy Row.

But Washington's steady growth as a world capital has caused a corresponding growth in the number and size of embassies, so a new diplomatic complex, known as the International Center, is emerging on upper Connecticut Avenue on a 47-acre (19-hectare) tract.

The center is being developed by the State Department under an act passed by Congress to help foreign governments that were having difficulty finding suitable space for their missions.

Along winding streets that have been christened International Drive, International Court and International Place, a number of modernistic brick, limestone and glass-and-steel structures are in place or under construction. Eventually, two dozen or more embassies are expected to settle there in close proximity, some of them representing countries that are not the best of friends.

The Israelis moved into their new embassy in December, 1980. The chancelleries of Bahrain and Kuwait are now completed. And workers have broken ground for the chancellery of Jordan.

North Yemen, Ghana and Qatar also have 99-year lease agreements, with an option to renew for another 99 years, according to Richard Gookin, a diplomatic and consular liaison officer.

Unit to Combat Fraud In Pentagon Contracts

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department and the Pentagon have formed a special investigative unit to prosecute fraud in the government's multimillion-dollar purchases of military equipment and services, according to Defense Department officials.

Michael Eberhardt, director of the Defense Department's Criminal Investigations, Policy and Oversight Office, said that the unit was intended to "fill a sorely needed vacuum of support from the Justice Department for Defense Department's criminal investigations."

The new group, which met informally at the Pentagon for the first time Friday, is being organized in part to ease public concern that the \$17.8 billion that the Reagan administration has requested for the military in the next fiscal year might be misappropriated.

High Priority Unit

Administration officials also hope that the formation of a high-priority unit to combat fraud will ease some of the political criticism of the huge increases in military spending being sought at a time when social expenditures are being slashed.

Justice Department and Pentagon officials said that the unit had not been formed because of any existing evidence of widespread fraud in military procurement.

Participants at the meeting have agreed that the unit will focus on three types of fraudulent activity: cases in which the government is improperly charged for goods or services it has purchased; cases in which materials contracted for are defective or misleadingly described; and payoffs involved in procurement of goods and services.

When an agency is going to

spend about \$500 million a day," said an official familiar with the project, "it's worth taking a very close look at how they're spending it."

Officials said that the unit would serve in a liaison capacity between the Justice Department and the criminal investigative groups of each of the military services.

Fraud Section Lawyer

Richard Sauber, a lawyer in the fraud section of the Justice Department's criminal division, has been asked to head the group. Mr. Sauber, who until recently was in Oklahoma prosecuting an old-fraud case, declined to comment on the assignment.

The unit will consist initially of three criminal prosecutors, a lawyer from the civil fraud division, and lawyers from the general counsel offices of each of the services to provide assistance with technical procurement matters. But the Justice Department has agreed to assign as many lawyers to the unit as are required, the officials said.

The impetus to form a special unit on military procurement fraud came from the Justice Department, Mr. Eberhardt said. The department is prosecuting a group of fraud cases, but the concept gained momentum soon after the Reagan administration took office, he added.

Justice and Defense Department officials stressed that the unit would not be the sole focal point of all Pentagon referrals for criminal investigation and possible prosecution. Rather, "one participant said, the procurement fraud unit's mission is to intensify communication between the agencies, identify important cases for prompt investigation and prosecute them swiftly to obtain "a maximum deterrent effect."

Landless Poor of Java Provoke New Concern

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

SUARABAYA, Indonesia — Across Java, an island with more than two-thirds of Indonesia's population, the problem of farmers without farms is getting worse, as land is broken up through inheritance and bought up by relatively few landowners.

An agricultural report by the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta said in March that the issue was "potentially explosive" and that it had received "too little attention from the Indonesian government."

The minister of agriculture, Sudarsono Hadisaputro, said at a recent seminar that the numbers of landless Indonesian farmers had increased by 500,000 between 1977 and 1980, to 8 million. He added that the number of farmers cultivating less than an acre and a quarter (5,000 square meters) had increased from 6.6 million in 1973 to 11 million in 1980.

Estimates of Java's landless farmers vary from about 30 percent of all farm families, according to the 1980 census, to more than 50 percent.

The 1980 census also showed that 43 percent of all farm families in Java, regardless of whether they owned their farms, worked only six-tenths of an acre or less. With a population of 95 million, Java contains the vast majority of Indonesia's smallest farms as well as most of its landless peasants.

In Leles, a green cluster of villages east of Bandung, in West Java, a prosperous farmer who equipped his house with electricity last year said more and more farmers were selling their land as the population increased and their parcels shrank.

In Surabaya, East Java, a businessman and professor of accounting said that army officers, businessmen and government officials as well as farmers were assembling farmlands and prospering, largely because they were able to purchase fertilizers, pesticides and farm equipment.

By Indonesian law, ownership of farmland is strictly limited, but the law is widely ignored. Reasons for selling land vary, but smaller and smaller parcels; even if they can produce enough food to support a family, often mean larger and larger debts to pay for the fertilizers and pesticides that Java's new high-yielding varieties of rice require.

Cheap government credits, by contrast, have been declining. It was discovered last year that \$190 million in repayment of government loans to farmers, of a total of about \$386 million, was in arrears.

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Venezuelan Chief Assails 'Economic Coercion' by U.S.

CARACAS — President Luis Herrera Campins has advised Latin American nations to fight "economic coercion" by the United States and other industrialized countries.

Addressing a meeting of the Latin American Economic System on Monday, Mr. Herrera proposed "profound Latin American solidarity" to promote the economic security of the region.

Mr. Herrera suggested that Latin America adopt the system as its main regional body. This would give the Organization of American States, of which the United States is a member, a diminished role.

"We should carry out collective economic security in the region to stand up to illegal and arbitrary economic coercion," Mr. Herrera told representatives of the organization from 26 Latin American and Caribbean nations.

Latin American mistrust of the United States has deepened over U.S. support of Britain in its war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Ainto Kills 3 Near Brest

BREST, France — Three persons were killed and 13 injured when a car hit a group of children and vacation camp counselors on a country road near this northwestern port Monday night, the police said Tuesday.

Kazuo Iwama

TOKYO (AP) — Kazuo Iwama, 63, the president of Sony Corp. since 1976, died Tuesday of cancer.

After graduating from Tokyo University's science department, Mr. Iwama in 1946 joined the Tokyo Communications Co., which later became known as Sony. He

became a Sony vice president in 1973 and was promoted to president in 1976.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Monkeying With the King James Bible

By Henry Mitchell

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The fur should start flying nicely soon over Thomas Nelson Co.'s fustling about with the King James Bible.

The publishing house, which specializes in many versions of the Bible, introduced its "New King James Version" earlier this month at a luncheon in the St. Regis Hotel. A white-haired gentleman arose from his table, fixed a hard eye on the publishers, and voiced an objection: "To update means to add new facts."

The publishers demurred; they had not had any such gall, but had only got rid of those and those and archaic words in general.

The King James Version, said the old man, "is a great masterpiece of our tongue. Why not alter Shakespeare, getting rid of his obsolete words, too? Believe me, it's not the same, even if the words mean the same."

"I'm glad you brought up Shakespeare," said Arthur L. Farstad, executive editor of the revision. "We would never change Shakespeare. He wrote in English. The Bible is a translation. Suppose we now know, as we do, that a Semitic word means 'monkey,' but the 1611 translators thought it meant 'peacock.' Well, I was raised on the King James Version and, as it happens, I prefer King Solomon with peacocks to King Solomon with monkeys. But I think we had an obligation to use the correct word."

In fact, the great Authorized Version of 1611, ordered by King James I of England, has already been revised four times, twice in the 17th century and twice in the



Sweet David, The Washington Post

18th. And it was "high time to do it again now," Farstad said.

"I notice you leave the creation of the world alone," said a guest. "Not a word changed," Farstad said. "The more famous the passage, the less likely you are to see any difference."

Still, after \$4 million, a host of scholars and seven years of arguing, there are changes. "My cup runneth over," for instance, becomes "My cup runs over" — not

right replacement parts. This seems to be the central argument of those who resist any change in the Authorized Version, which is popularly preferred over all other translations throughout the English-speaking world. Moore said that more than 50 percent of all Bibles sold are the 1611 translation, despite competition from many other versions.

Immodest Vines

But publishers discovered in surveys that there was a strong demand for a Bible that, while retaining the word music of the King James, would be intelligible to "your Miss Jones who is not quite sure what this word and that word means."

"Here is a chance for you to go farther out on the limb," a reporter said to Farstad after lunch. "Suppose a reader actually grew up knowing English so that he had no great trouble with things like 'undressed' vines, not supposing the vines had taken their clothes off, but aware the vines had not been pruned and trained. Do you say your book has any merit, beyond helping Miss Jones who has trouble with vines being undressed?"

"Yes," said Farstad, leaping to the challenge. "I mentioned changing 'peacock' to 'monkey' to correct a small error. But take this, St. Paul uses the word 'atonement' in the 1611 Bible. That word has profound and technical meanings. In 1611 it did not mean anything remotely similar to its meaning now. It meant simply 'reconciliation.' So we changed it to 'reconciliation.' The 'New King James Version' is more accurate than the old one in such an important example as this."

"But a thing that astonished us was the scholarship and dedication to accuracy of the 1611 translators. They were better scholars of Hebrew, say, than many biblical scholars who came after them. In only a few cases has their scholarship been improved on."

Moore said: "I know we are going to catch it from the ultraconservatives. But, then, you take your life in your hands when you get up in the morning and cross the street."

Thomas Nelson still publishes the 1611 translation with the first-edition spelling and punctuation. The discovery of this should have made the lunch worthwhile even to the most determined defender of King James. Samplings of a dozen people who had read the new revision produced a consensus that no damage had been done to the literary beauty of the Authorized Version.

By the way, that "monkey" of the monkey-peacock controversy should in fact have probably been translated "baboon," Farstad said privately. But they chickened out.

'Hamlet' Breaks Even in London

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — By an accident of timing, the London fringe theater is currently offering one of the best "Hamlets" I have ever seen, and one of the worst. The one to avoid is at the Young Vic, where Edward Fox, a likable and intelligent actor, has put his prince in surroundings that suggest that the staff of some very minor British prep school in about 1950 has suddenly been asked to mount the play for parents' day without quite enough rehearsal or a director. The ghost has the traditional affliction of the larynx, the Gertrude looks understandably appalled not so much at her husband's murder as at the quality of the acting, and the audience at intermission, which was when I left, were wearing stunned expressions.

If Fox can ever find himself a director and a cast he might yet prove an interesting prince: in the meantime, head for the Warehouse, where Jonathan Miller is staging the play for his third and last time, last because he has announced that this will be his farewell to the non-operatic theater. If so, it is a remarkable swan song; his control of the play has strengthened considerably since he first directed it at Cambridge and Greenwich more than a decade ago, so that we now have a hugely intelligent, surgically incisive and altogether enthralling evening played on bare boards as a chamber thriller much after the fashion there of the Trevor Nunn "Macbeth."

The casting is all: not only Anton Lesser's nervy, jumpy young thoroughbred Dane but Philip Locke's wonderfully theatrical Player King and a strong Rosenkrantz-Guildenstern double from Ken Stott and David Firth that

suggests that they could move straight from this into Stoppard. Miller also gives us a predictably graphic and clinical mad scene, with Kathryn Pogson a memorably neurotic Ophelia from the start, and an unusually young and subtle Claudius from John Shrapnel. True, the last two acts drop a lot in tension, and it may be pushing luck a bit to have Fortinbras giggle on seeing the massed corpses, but these are minor cavils at an evening of huge assurance, excitement and dynamism.

The Chichester Festival management, having already cast Joan Plowright as Britain's best-loved nurse ("Cavell") and then left her stranded in the middle of that vast open stage without a play, has now cast John Mills as Britain's best-loved schoolmaster and left him without a musical. An especially inadequate Leslie Bricusse score from the 10-year-old Peter O'Toole film fiasco (also nominally "Goodbye Mr. Chips") has been hauled out of oblivion and attached to a new book (by Roland Starke) of equally amazing inadequacy, and the whole mishmash has been given a production (by Patrick Garland and Christopher Selbie) that manages to turn James Hilton's story into a gang show.

Sir John drifts through this tackily choreographed shambles with marvellously good grace, even managing in the second half to haul the show up from being unbearably terrible to being at moments only endearingly inadequate. That a director of Garland's subtlety, one who once had to deal with similar issues of historical and patriotic English traditionalism in another school show, "Forty Years On," could have allowed this "Chips"

to degenerate so is as mysterious as the current collapse of Chichester overall.

At Greenwich (only because that theater is hired out to visiting managements in the summer, a distinction that ought to be made clear to those who go expecting the high standards that apply during the winter), "Mindkill" is a curiously nasty little thriller by Dan Webb, which briefly hit the headlines because Jill Bennett wisely pulled out in mid-rehearsal to be replaced, amazingly enough, by Diana Quick, who evidently is not as good at reading scripts as she is at playing them. Set in a defense chemical-research lab, this is one of those mad-scientist thrillers that used to turn up as B movies and now appear at midnight on commercial television, full of lines like "I froze him in the nitrogen plant and then I used the grinder" that the cast members manage to say with a commendable lack of hysteria. The only real mystery is why they bother.

On a more cheerful note, at Hampstead there is now a rare chance to see "Rocket to the Moon," Clifford Odets' long-lost saga of middle-aged marital crisis in the life of a 1930s New York dentist. Put like that, it might not sound stunning, but as played by David Burke, Annabel Leventon, Mary Maddox and Harold Innocent, it turns out to be a hauntingly poetic forerunner of "Death of a Salesman," full of bittersweet insights into guilt and despair as well as the perpetual search for happiness as guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence. For Maddox, in the doe-eyed receptionist role that should have been filmed by Marilyn Monroe if Hollywood had managed to overcome its McCarthy-inspired fear of Odets, it is also the kind of evening from which stars are made.

'Mad Max 2': Hard Times After World War 3

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The screen's doleful forecast of things to come continues in "The Road Warrior," playing here as "Mad Max 2."

The general premise is familiar by now. After World War III, the suppositious runs, survivors will have a tough time of it. Atomic fallout will have reduced the world to something resembling a Long Island trash dump, and people, believe it or not, will be worse than ever, but — a sun ray of good news — there will be fewer of them.

This grim prospect was first re-created in "On the Beach," unless memory errs, and has been repeated so often that it is an accepted stock situation. The spectator, instead of worrying about the dire future, concentrates on the whoopee-do of who kills whom in the forthcoming struggle.

Among the inconveniences of the post-World-War-III period will be a drastic gasoline shortage, according to this second installment of the "Mad Max" series. The Aus-

tralian thriller transpires in an arid, dusty realm where anarchy reigns as outlaws battle for possession of the remaining stores of precious petrol.

Max — more courageous than insane — is a road security guard. His wife and child have been massacred by bandits, and, unaware of the theory that everything is society's fault, he thirsts for vengeance.

His chief enemy is a ghoul with Indian-brave hairdo and punk makeup who swirls a mean motorcycle. This wretch is an expert stuntman and it requires two hours to bring him down. When the interminable pursuit is out in progress, there are explosions, bullets, dodging and combats of rival clans to keep the screen a jump.

What we have actually is the venerable Western formula motorized and given a dimension of fantastic horror. George Miller has staged it in a manner that retains excitement and suspense throughout, and Mel Gibson is again the invincible superhero, his head bloody but unbowed during the

concluding reels. The film's commercial success has been phenomenal wherever it has been exhibited, which makes another sequel inevitable.

"Countryman," an English product by Dickie Johnson, exploits the popularity of reggae to the utmost, its soundtrack blasting with Jamaican rhythm. Its script, alas, is less dynamic, meandering like a lost trawler.

During its leisurely peregrinations, it spins a fable about a local fisherman who rescues an American couple from an airplane that has crashed. The wounded pilot and his girlfriend must hide out, suspected by local authorities of being CIA agents. The fisherman beats the pilot, shelters the intruders in the jungle, supplies them with nourishment and introduces them to the smoking of a drug that seems to have provided him with a mastery over the elements and charged him with such an amazing velocity that he might sign on for the Olympics. The outstanding

feature of this strange cinematic journey is the music of the late Bob Marley and his Wailers.

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Henry VIII's Ship Set for Lifting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — King Henry VIII's flagship, the Mary Rose, which sank in battle against the French in 1545, will be raised from the seabed off Portsmouth — weather permitting — on Sept. 28, officials of the Mary Rose Trust announced Tuesday.

The event, which will climax one of the world's most ambitious underwater archaeological projects, will come 17 years after the wreck of the Tudor warship was located. More than 25,000 dives to the ship have produced thousands of artifacts.

Lord Romney, grandson of the late Earl Mountbatten and vice president of the Mary Rose Trust, said that Prince Charles, who is trust president and has made nine dives to the wreck, will watch the lifting.

Margaret Rule, the trust's archaeological director, said the hull was "a fascinating and rare Tudor artifact. It is also a rather disreputable-looking complex of black wet, smelly woodwork." She said that in case of bad weather the lifting project will be rescheduled for Oct. 11.

Henry VIII was watching as the Mary Rose sailed forth against the French, on July 19, 1545 — and sank with amazing speed. Fewer than 40 of the 700 crew-

man are believed to have survived when the 91-gun ship went down. Historians do not know whether the vessel was hit by enemy fire or sank simply because of overcrowding.

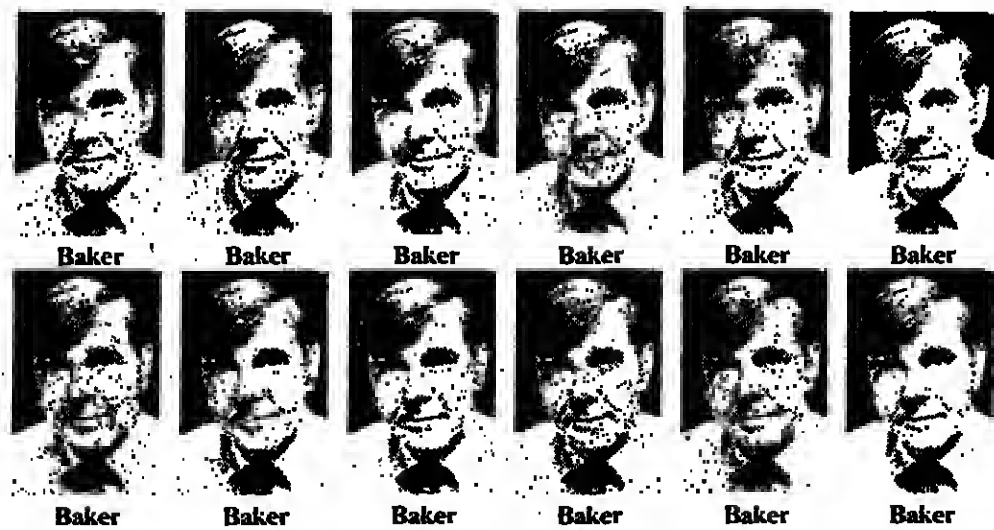
In 1967, Alexander McKee, an amateur marine archaeologist, pinpointed the Mary Rose's grave and discovered that, "by a miracle of preservation," the wreck was a priceless museum of Tudor life, perhaps the most important sunken ship ever found.

Already in place over the wreck is a steel frame 117 feet long and 49 feet wide, said Col. Wendell Lewis, director of recovery for the project. The 370-ton hull, which is lying on its side at an angle of 60 degrees, is being strapped to the frame.

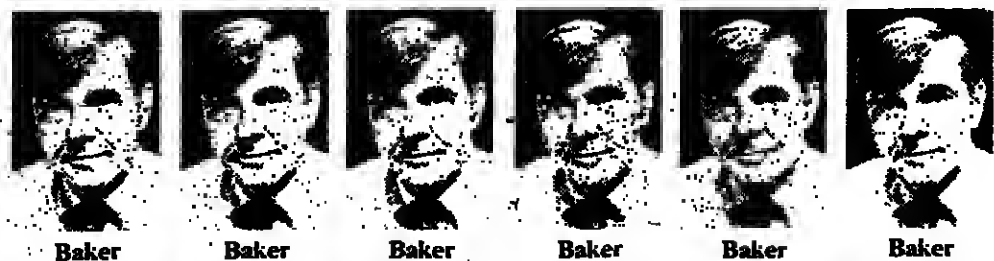
A floating derrick will lift frame and hull together and inch them onto "a mattress inside a steel box" on the seabed, Lewis said. The steel box is padded "with a water bed" to hold and protect the fragile hull, he said.

Some days later the whole assembly — cradle, hull and lifting frame — will be hoisted aboard a barge, then towed to a special dry dock, where it will be housed for more than two years while the interior is reassembled.

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Oil and Money in the Eighties

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open the second day of the conference, and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will answer questions via live telephone hook-up following a special video address to the conference from Washington, D.C.

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ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY

SEPTEMBER 20

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil, Kuwait.

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR OIL

Theodore Eck, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Company (Indiana),
Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The World Bank.
Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.
Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

WHERE OIL AND GAS WILL BE FOUND IN THE '80's

Hans Grunau, Senior Exploration Consultant, Petroconsultants.

NEW POWER RELATIONS IN THE GULF

James Atkins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM ARAB INVESTMENT

Donald O'Hara, former Pres., Nat. Petroleum Refiners' Ass.
Abdullah Taher, Governor, Petromin.

SPECIAL ADDRESS

Donald Regan, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, via satellite.

SEPTEMBER 21

U.S. ENERGY POLICY

James McClellan, Chairman, U.S. Senate Energy Committee.

PROBLEMS OF ENERGY FINANCING

THE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK FOR NORTH SEA ENERGY
Hamish Gray MP, U.K. Minister of State for Energy
MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS.
Ian Logie, President and Chief Executive, Int. Energy Bank.
INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN AN ERA OF DECLINING OIL PRICES
Harold Hammer, Executive Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp.
THE EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL OIL TAXATION
Robert Weaver, Vice President, Global Petroleum Division, Chase Manhattan Bank.

THE LONG TERM GAS OUTLOOK

John Lichtblau, Exec. Dir., Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.
John Meeder, Manager Corporate Planning, Nederlandse Gasunie.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN A SOFT ENERGY MARKET

THE OIL FUTURES MARKET: John Treat, President, New York Mercantile Exchange.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Gemayel's Legacy

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Two days after the PLO celebrated its exile from West Beirut by shooting in the air, the Maronite Christians of East Beirut fired their own shots of celebration. Lebanon's Parliament elected Bashir Gemayel, commander of the Phalangist Christian militia, as the new president. But if Gemayel hopes for more than nominal power, he must quickly reach for much broader support.

In the eyes of Lebanon's Muslim majority he remains a divisive factional leader, directly involved in both the 1975-76 civil war and the current Israeli occupation. Before he can be president there must again be a Lebanon, and that will only come about when all its people again think of themselves first as Lebanese.

Less than 10 years ago, such a Lebanon existed. Tradition gave formal representation to each major population group. Lebanese diplomacy steered between Israel and Syria. The system functioned because the Lebanese and their neighbors saw a common interest in maintaining Lebanon as a pluralist oasis.

Then in the 1970s, all that broke down. The PLO, expelled from Jordan, appropriated southern Lebanon as a base of operations against Israel. The delicate political balance could not adapt. Israel saw Lebanon's neutrality undermined. Lebanese Maronites, too, became alarmed.

Behind Gemayel's Phalangist militia, many of them took up arms to demand curbs on

the PLO. Soon these Maronite forces found themselves opposed by a coalition of Lebanese Muslims, leftists and Palestinians and the country dissolved into civil war. Rather than risk a PLO victory, Syria sent in its own troops, while Israel sponsored freelance Christian adventurers in the south.

That history now hangs over any hopes Gemayel may have of leading all the Lebanese. That history explains why 30 members of Parliament would not attend a presidential election session in which Gemayel ran unopposed. It explains why the "Voice of Arab Lebanon," a Sunni Muslim station in West Beirut, Monday broadcast these grim words: "A military governor has just been appointed for Lebanon on Israel's orders."

Equally troubling, Gemayel's election was bitterly opposed by former Prime Minister Salam, Philip Habib's key Lebanese intermediary in the PLO negotiations, and by former President Franjeh, head of a rival Maronite faction.

Gemayel is not the only Lebanese with a legacy. Scarcely any politician has emerged unscathed from the years of sectarian carnage. Optimists may draw encouragement from his call for "a new era of peace, security and tranquility." But even optimists must wait for prompt action to match these conciliatory words. The tranquility of more than Lebanon will hinge on his success.

Commodity Prices

From THE WASHINGTON POST

World prices of copper, sugar, coffee and cotton have all dropped severely over the past couple of years, and the trend is continuing. It is nice for the industrial countries that import raw commodities. But it is very hard on those countries whose fortunes depend totally on the international market for one or two of their products.

Just as unemployment rates are the measure of social distress in the industrial countries in times of economic decline, the commodity prices are the measure of the distress in the poorer nations, closer to the equator, that live by exporting raw materials. For the Third World, there is an important difference between the last recession and the one now.

The last time the world's economy sagged, in 1974-75, most of the Third World governments managed to keep business expanding at home by borrowing heavily. The banks had a lot of money to lend because the OPEC countries, after the first great oil price increase, had more cash coming in than they could immediately spend. But this time, the Third World will not be able to expand its borrowing. The accumulation of debt is al-

ready large, and the banks are getting anxious. There is no longer an enormous OPEC surplus to be borrowed, for the OPEC countries have rapidly become accustomed to their new affluence. Spending money is an art easily learned, and some of them are even running deficits.

With no new borrowing, Third World countries can adjust to their declining export income only by retrenchment at home. The effects will not be limited to standards of living and development in the Third World alone. It is going to make a difference in the United States as well.

Because the Third World borrowed in 1974-75, it was able to keep buying a heavy flow of goods from the United States. That, in turn, helped revive employment and business profits in the United States. In 1982-83, that is not likely to happen. As countries get fewer dollars for their raw materials, they will have fewer dollars to spend in the United States. It is another reason to doubt that the world is going to see, in the year ahead, the kind of strong and steady recovery that began to take shape seven years ago.

Other Editorial Opinion

Situation in Poland

Martial law authorities in Poland are showing considerable nervousness at the approach of the second anniversary of the formation of Solidarity. It seems problematic, however, whether anything like large-scale rioting will in fact occur.

Poland today looks like a waterlogged ship, dead in the water. The main reason is that the martial law administration under Gen. Jaruzelski has failed to carry out the real economic reforms which alone could have given ordinary Poles some reason to hope for material improvement in their lot.

[Serious] trouble in Poland, if it should come, seems more likely to stem from the dissatisfaction and frustration of young people than from overtly political causes. The two sources from which they might hope to derive stimulus and commitment, Solidarity and the church, are both failing them. Solidarity, for all its valiant underground, is firmly under control, with Lech Walesa still locked up. The church, under the uninspiring leadership of Archbishop Glemp, appears mainly interested in preserving its own privileges. Poland, as so often before, remains chiefly a country deserving pity. The light briefly lit is for the time being doused.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Events in Lebanon

Lebanon's recovery from its deep disorders — the PLO occupation of its southern half, the Israeli bombardment of its capital, the Syrian desire to reassert historic claims — is still a matter of hope rather than expectation. The hope has not been strengthened by the election of Mr. Bashir Gemayel as president, even though he was the only candidate in the field.

The Lebanese balance which prevailed before the PLO's entry on the scene and the ensuing civil war depended on a broad consensus among people who were not naturally inclined toward consensus. Now the consensus has broken down altogether.

Lebanese practice requires the president to be a Maronite Christian and the prime minis-

ter a Sunni Muslim, but the understanding on which the constitution is based is that agreement should be reached beforehand on who should take the portfolios. Not only was there no understanding this time; there was the strongest opposition to Mr. Gemayel's appointment from the Muslim left and indeed from Muslim generally, most of whose deputies took no part in the election.

—The Guardian (London).

Now that the bloodshed and the devastation in Beirut has ended and the first contingent of the Palestinians has left, the chance must be seized to make out of these episodes a turning point in the search for a solution to the Palestinian problem. [There] are practical reasons why a mixture of relief and disillusionment, and why the Arab countries should not argue for violent retribution against Israel for what has happened in Lebanon.

There remains a great divide between Israel's minimalist interpretation of the Palestinian autonomy described in the Camp David agreement and the Palestinian state demanded by Arab nations still wary of admitting that Israel has a right to survive at all. A completely fresh initiative by the U.S. and a peace offensive by the Arabs might begin to bridge that gap and create an offer which Israel would find hard to reject.

—The Financial Times (London).

Unrest in Kenya

In spite of the psychological shock of the recent attempted coup and an economic policy whose confusing details are probably due more to bureaucratic errors than to ill will, Kenya continues to enjoy an excellent credit rating with the IMF, the World Bank, the EEC and the country's principal donor nations (Britain, West Germany and the United States). It seems unlikely that the basically capitalistic "mixed economy" will be abandoned while President Arap Moi is in office, but there may well be increased pressure to extend the "Kenyanization" of executive posts.

—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Seeking a Consensus on Arms Control

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Two sets of nuclear arms talks have started now, and gone into recess while American and Soviet negotiators consider the next move.

Meanwhile, President Reagan is said to be leaning toward a decision to deploy a new MX missile in what is called the "dense pack" system, with launchers built close together.

Congress is reluctant to keep funding the missile without a firm decision. And Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has come to share experts' doubts about the theory that they could survive attack in a "dense pack" because incoming missiles would set each other off relatively "warmlessly" (maybe only 20 million Americans dead).

Time is running out. A nuclear freeze will be an important issue in the November elections. Reagan has appealed to Congress not to do anything that would affect negotiations. But nothing is happening to bring confidence that the talks will produce anything but a new leap in the arms race. So Democrats are making the freeze plan a campaign question.

There is no way to achieve both security and a ceiling, let alone a reduction of atomic weapons, without a Soviet-American agreement. But as things are drifting, the immediate danger is that the U.S. arsenal will be fixed by the outcome of the domestic political contest, without a word from Moscow.

So a new approach by Rep. Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, comes at the right moment. He urges a bipartisan consensus on a comprehensive next-step arms control proposal.

"What it comes down to," Gore says in an article, "is whether with constructive help from Democrats, and responsive leadership from the president and his party, we can reestablish a common denominator about nuclear weapons and arms control: some bedrock level of agreement that permits the president to pursue a course that most of us can, in good conscience, support — if not totally, then at least on key points."

Nobody will get to vote on whether or not he will be atomized. Nobody will be asked whether he wants to risk a "protracted nuclear war." No issue more urgently concerns all Americans, whatever style of government they prefer, so there is no issue on which the need for general national agreement is more obvious.

In any case, there is something worrisome about the sharp divisions on the arms control question, both among experts and among the general public. It is impossible to think that a lot of people really want to make war more likely.

It does not make sense to suppose that one party has all the right answers and the other all the wrong ones. Partisanship has artificially distorted positions.

The president was delighted to be able to rally both Democratic and Republican support for his tax bill to save the economy from his ideological mentors. It would be an even more impressive and satisfying exercise of leadership to rally broad support for a plan to save the nation and the world.

No issue more urgently needs wide national backing, and a bipartisan plan would surely carry more weight with Moscow as well as reassure allies.

Gore is not only right about the

danger of division among Americans, he has a good plan that builds on the administration's proposals. The central point is to change both U.S. and Soviet nuclear forces so as to reduce fear on each side that the other can make a surprise first strike successful.

The way things are going now, we are heading for a situation where "the mechanical characteristics of the weapons themselves," as he says, will make it too dangerous not to launch nuclear war first at a time of high crisis.

Further, his detailed proposal, worked out with the Congressional Research Service and a number of experts, would improve the possibility of verification and therefore confidence.

It would make building the MX and the submarine-launched D-5 missiles unnecessary, saving a lot on the defense budget. And it would phase out multiple-warhead land-based missiles, substituting single-warhead

weapons, which are not so conducive to a first strike. Cruise missiles, easy to hide and therefore a threat to any effective arms control in the future, would be limited.

Administration officials concede that the proposals offered the Russians in both the Euromissile and START strategic negotiations have not yet faced the hard choices to be made if the talks are to advance. There seems to be a desire to put those choices off until after the elections to avoid political trouble.

The opposite strategy, to produce a plan for the next round of talks that a large majority can support before elections, thus defusing the issue, would have much better results. As the bipartisan effort on the tax bill showed, doing what is good for the country can bring political benefit too.

Now that he is talking to House Speaker Tip O'Neill, and not just about him, Reagan should move to urgent joint consideration of the next moves for arms control.

The New York Times

Reagan's Liberating Discovery

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Whatever its long-term consequences, the victory President Reagan won last week on the tax bill has redefined his role in the political system. The man who built a successful and long-lived party for himself as the scourge of "the Washington buddy system" (the phrase he used in his 1976 presidential bid) was rescued by the congressional establishment of both parties.

His victory in the House was accomplished with more Democratic than Republican votes (123 to 103). The Senate vote was on more normal partisan lines. But even there, the 11 Republican defectors who had not voted for the bill, had not time Democrats crossed the line to support the president.

Even more striking was the pattern of the vote. Most of the Republican defectors were from the conservative wing, where Reagan has had his spiritual home, and especially from young conservatives, to whom he has been a hero. Five of the 11 dissenting Republican senators were named to victory in 1980 on his counts.

Meanwhile, it was the senior people in both parties who rallied to the president's side. In the House, Speaker Tip O'Neill spoke as powerfully for the bill as did Minority Leader Bob Michel, while Democratic Whip Tom Foley shared vote-counts with Republican Whip Trent Lott in the Senate. It was the unlikely partnership of Alan Cranston and Howard Baker, Ted Kennedy and Bob Dole, that turned the tide for Reagan.

That all this occurred 75 days before the election — and on a measure relating directly to the economic crisis the Democrats have chosen as their main issue — makes it all the more extraordinary.

What did the Democrats get for their good deed? Well, they avoided the denunciations they would have received and deserved if they had helped kill the bill for narrow partisan reasons. As Rep. Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, put it, the tax bill "has the most significant reforms" in more than a decade.

But realistic Democrats do not expect any more than that. In district after district, Republicans will still run ads saying the "choice is too go ahead on the new path of Reagan or return to the old tax-and-spend policies of Tip O'Neill."

Realistically, Democrats know, too, that they have given added leverage to Reagan on the spending issues that lie ahead. The budget and tax bills passed last week contain \$30 billion in spending cuts, and that is just a down payment on larger cuts to come.

Most people think the pattern of last week's vote is not likely to be repeated soon. White House Counselor Edwin Meese 3d said, "It is a one-time coming together, rather than a long-term coalition."

Rep. Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, one of the young conservative allies who broke with Reagan on this issue, said, "I think we'll be back in two weeks, ready to fight the Democrats. If the president decides on a veto strategy this fall [to enforce spending cuts], it will be impossible for him to be allied with half the people who voted for this tax bill."

That talk is prescient, and yet one wonders if this past week was not a psychological landmark in the Reagan presidency.

For the first time, he governed against his fellow-conservatives. For many, many years, he had built a special relationship with the young, anti-establishment conservatives, addressing countless Young Republican and Young Americans for Freedom conventions. Those are the people he broke with last week; it was not just Jack Kemp, the closest thing to a political heir he had, but that whole generation.

Of the 88 freshmen and sophomore House Republicans, 52 voted against Reagan. In a moment of exasperation before the vote, Reagan told some of them, "Grow up, conservatives," quoting Barry Goldwater's famous line from the 1960 Republican Convention.

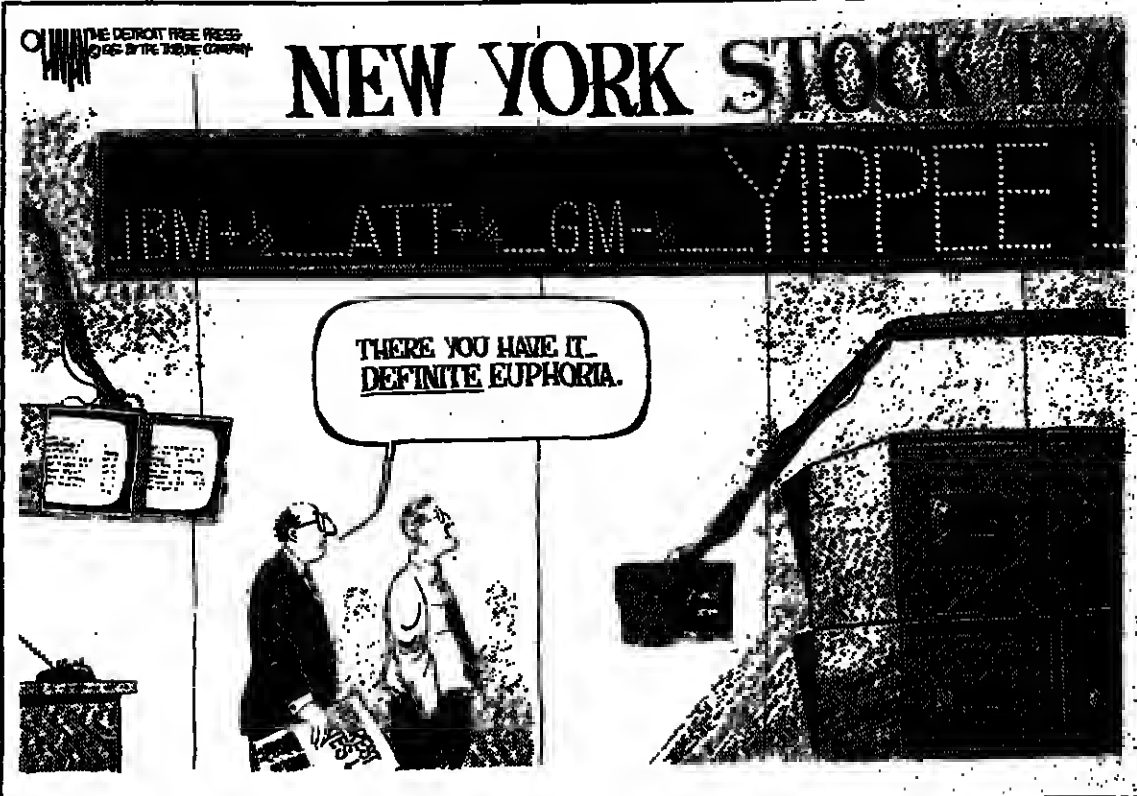
Ronald Reagan is outgrowing his own rhetoric as he faces the responsibility of governing. Last week, he rose above principle, not just in pushing the tax increase but in endorsing an agreement with China on future arms for Taiwan that almost surely will end Taiwan's eventual absorption into China.

Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., Republican of New York, has remarked that Reagan has a knack for "keeping the rhetoric of liberalism alive in the face of reality." For which he feels nostalgic, in a separate, watertight compartment from the decisions he has to make as president governing in the real world.

Last week, Reagan discovered that he could win a vital real-world victory with the help of those who recognize those realities, even when his old conservative soul mates were quoting his own rhetoric against him.

It will be surprising if that discovery, but liberating discovery, does not affect his actions in the remainder of his presidency.

The Washington Post



Which Option Will Israel Take in Lebanon?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The prolonged first phase of Lebanon's crisis focused on the fate of the Palestinians. Phase Two concerns what happens to Lebanon itself, and that phase is just beginning.

Even if the Palestinians in the north of Lebanon are also peacefully evacuated and the problem of the Syrian occupation force is resolved, Israel will certainly not retreat to its borders and leave Lebanon to its own devices. The Israelis (and the U.S. government) want a "strong and independent" Lebanon. That is a splendid objective. How is it to be obtained? What will be the quality of this strength and of this autonomy? A strong and independent Lebanon allied to the Arab world, which presumably would be the wish of the Muslim majority in the country, is not what Jerusalem or Washington have in mind.

Nor do Israel and the United States agree on what they do want. It seems that Israel wishes to see Lebanon under the control of Christian Lebanese willing to ally themselves with Israel and make Lebanon a buffer state between Israel and Syria. They want an ally in Lebanon, effectively a client or dependent state, possibly a partitioned one. The division of the country into Israeli and Syrian dependencies is certainly a possibility.

Washington draws the line at the creation of a more puppet regime, kept in power by Israel's army. The United States wants to see a pro-Western government, free of Palestinian influence, at peace with Israel but also one that makes a reasonable claim to legitimacy and to the loyalty of its population, Moslems and Druze as well as Christians. To install one community as rulers of the rest would simply perpetuate the old civil struggle — unless really drastic measures were taken, population transfers as well as national partition.

The ruthless civil war in Lebanon was touched off by the installation of Palestinians as a state-within-the-state and the support that the Palestinians then gave to left-wing Moslem groups. But that

merely catalyzed an explosive concoction, mixed long before the Palestinian arrival. The Christian-Muslim division of power, with its subdivision among Sunnis and Shiites, Druze and Christian factions, had always been extremely fragile.

It originated in the unwritten 1943 "national pact" between Maronite Christians and Sunni Moslems that assigned national offices to the individual communities according to the popular strength they possessed in the last census taken under the authority of the French Mandate.

That was essentially a settlement between the powerful. There actually are 17 officially recognized communities in Lebanon. The Maronites, while by far the majority Christians, are not the only Christian community in Lebanon, and they themselves are politically divided. The Phalangists, now the most prominent Christian group, a political rather than communal formation, is opposed by more liberal Christians. The Shiite Moslems, the Moslem community's poor relations in the past, now challenge the Sunnis.

The old arrangement was also undermined by differential population growth, which caused the Moslems as a whole to be increasingly under-represented, and by economic differences between the communities, which saw the Christians mostly prosperous and dominant in Lebanon's commerce, the Moslems poorer and the Shiite Moslems poorest and most resentful of the major groups.

Israel's intervention at best sets the Lebanese free to resume their own quarrels, without Palestinian and Syrian forces in the country. It substitutes Israeli armed force as the new element in the mixture. It does not mean, as some Israelis seem to think, that peace will break out in Lebanon.

Israel made the gamble, at the beginning, that war can bring peace — that to extend the battle-

field will eventually shrink it, that to take on new enemies can eventually produce new allies.

One can readily understand what Gen. Ariel Sharon wanted from the strike into Lebanon. He meant to shatter the Palestinians, drive them out, and their power and put Lebanon under the control of people who would see that their interests lay in collaboration with Israel.

The last goal is the hardest to accomplish. Not all of Lebanon's Christians are Maj. Haddad's, whose enmity for their Lebanese enemies is enough to make them friends of Israel. Not all are sufficiently cynical (or unrealistic) to think that they can manipulate Israelis as well as Lebanese, and end as masters of the game. It seems possible that Bashir Gemayel, the Phalangist leader and newly named president, may have that idea. If the Israelis promote a Lebanese faction to power, they will make the important decisions. They would be fools to do otherwise.

The choice is Israel's, since it is now the power on the ground and has made it plain that it follows its own counsel. Israel could take the chance of allowing a more or less free play of political forces in Lebanon, and content itself with its 40-mile-deep security zone and the tacit influence in Lebanese affairs provided by what it has already done in the country. Or it can try to make Lebanon into a satellite of Israel.

The latter option is the kind of solution that looks good in the short run. Perhaps it is unrealistic to expect governments under pressure to think of more than the short run.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban wrote a few days ago in The Jerusalem Post that Israel's most urgent task "is to say goodbye to Beirut. We have nothing good to do or to expect there. It is foreign soil haunted by dark memories." Lebanon's place in the world is the affair of the Lebanese, he said. But he is not in power in Israel.

International Herald Tribune

U.S. Protection of Steel Industry May Backfire

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — What is going on in steel these days underlines the absurdity of American trade laws. The government is about to give substantial protection to U.S. steel companies and workers. What will it get in return? Nothing except, perhaps, this: European retaliation against U.S. exports — food, chemicals, textiles.

This does not look like a good bargain because it is not. The straitjacket of U.S. trade laws, however, is forcing the Reagan administration into it. The laws have taken on an independent existence increasingly removed from their original purpose: to promote American economic well-being.

What is wrong with the trade laws is that they have been made into a legal framework. They have made it a matter of rights and wrongs, as if trade were cops and robbers. You discover wrongdoing and punish it.

Trade is not about the law, but about national economic and political interests. The current laws have got it backward and need to be changed to reflect that.

Industries generally do not get in trouble because they have trade problems. They have trade problems because they are in trouble. The auto industry, for example, suffers not primarily from an import penetration of 28 percent (up from 17 percent in 1978) but from a one-third drop in demand since 1978.

The recession and high interest rates explain a part of the slump, but its depth and duration reflect something else: high prices. In 1981, the average new car cost \$8,850, according to the National Association of Automobile Dealers. That was 27 percent more than in 1979. Prices are still going up. Why?

Labor is overpaid. Average costs now run about \$20 an hour. At the same time, management has been sloppy. A recent study by the National Academy of Engineering cites estimates that Japanese productivity may

be 40 percent to 50 percent higher than American.

Solving trade problems does not necessarily solve basic economic problems. Indeed, a preoccupation with trade may aggravate the underlying distress by deluding managers and workers to think the source of trouble is trade when it is not.

What the administration needs in its trade laws is the ability to ask for something in return for providing relief. It needs to be able to say: "Okay, you have trade problems. But you don't try to take care of them, you don't deserve trade relief and it won't do you any good."

Now, this power is severely limited. The administration must impose import duties if imports are found to be either subsidized or "dumped" (generally, that is they are sold in the United States at lower prices than in their domestic markets). Only when an industry wants relief without alleging either dumping or subsidies does the administration have discretion. Even then, little has ever been asked of businesses or labor.

Steel highlights these problems. Saying the industry is in trouble is like saying water is wet. Employment is down more than 100,000 (about a fourth) over the past year. Mills are operating at 40 percent of capacity. At the U.S. Steel Corp., steel-making operations lost an estimated \$350 million in the second quarter alone, according to Oppenheimer & Co.

For relief, the steelmakers have filed numerous dumping and subsidy complaints against European producers. In general, the Commerce Department and the International Trade Commission have upheld the complaints and ruled the Europeans liable for duties ranging from a few percentage points to more than 40 percent. Such duties would shut many Europeans out of the U.S. market.

Would that solve the U.S. industry's problems? Hardly. European imports are about 6 percent of U.S. consumption, and duties on some producers are small. These producers might expand and recoup sales lost by other Europeans. Japanese firms (and Japan's steel industry) are the U.S. steel to the United States. South Korea's exports roughly equal France's.

A basic problem of the industry is a perpetual profits squeeze that makes it uncompetitive in price and frustrates modernization. Labor costs, roughly 35 to 40 percent of the total, are a big source of the trouble. Hourly costs now exceed \$23, up from \$14 in 1978. And they will continue to increase.

The government needs the power to compel unions and companies to deserve trade protection. One of the reasons the Chrysler Corp. has staged a modest recovery is that the govern-

ment imposed requirements on workers (including wage restraint), the company and its suppliers as a condition for providing a \$1.5-billion loan guarantee.

When other countries subsidize exports to the United States, U.S. consumers benefit in lower prices. The only justification for imposing duties (and forcing these benefits to consumers) is to save U.S. producers. When those producers and their workers — are destroying themselves, there is little justification.

Government meddling in business is generally a bad thing. Industries and workers ought to turn to government only as a last resort when their need is compelling.

Congress, sadly, is going in the opposite direction. In the 1974 and 1979 trade laws, it made trade relief more automatic. This promises to stir more trade disputes without solving the nation's industrial problems. Where there are rights without responsibilities, there is irresponsibility.

National Journal

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Economic Growth

Regarding "Help Wanted: Economist" (IHT, Aug. 6): The Washington Post editorial unfortunately confused rather than clarified public understanding by asserting that "No one in any country has found a way — in the U.S. or in any other country — to bring down unemployment and inflation together."

In both Austria and Switzerland inflation has been controlled and employment maintained because government, industry and the unions cooperate to keep people at work at agreed wage, price and profit levels (and with low interest rates). Moreover the U.S. had great eco-

nomic growth and little inflation for decades with low interest rates and with government budget deficits most of the time, which completely contradict the assertion that there is "a fundamental collision" between the two.

This kind of mumbo jumbo ignores the fundamental fact that we have the human and material resources to continue economic growth and that our real problem is to organize ourselves so as to realize our potentialities.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON

New Jersey

Dresden Bombing

Regarding "Cities Destroyed" (Letters, IHT, Aug. 5): So not only were the inhabitants of Dresden evil

enough to be born at a time and place that saw Hitler's tyranny, they even refused to immigrate — or perhaps kill themselves! — to end their shame.

Even English historical investigations acknowledge the bombing as an act of terrorism, questions of tactics and justification apart.

HANS SPROB

Cologne

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to: the editor, and contain writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the reader who submits them.

AUG. 25: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Shipping Price War

NEW YORK — The rate war between the German and the Cunard steamship lines has begun in earnest, and the minimum rate of first-class passage of express steamships of the Hamburg-American and North-German Lloyd lines is now out from \$117.50 to \$95. For the North-German Lloyd line, Herman Winter, acting manager, said the minimum rate eastward will be \$95 by the company's finest express steamships, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Kaiser Wilhelm II and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. On other twin-screw steamships of the line the rate will be \$70. Julius Meyer, general agent for the Hamburg-American line, announced the cut of the North-German Lloyd will be met in every way.

1932: War on the Atom

BERLIN — War on the uranium atom — the heaviest known element — has been declared by two young physicists here, Fritz Lange and Arno Brasch, who are training their guns in the Physics Institute of the Berlin University in the form of an apparatus capable of developing several million volts. They have already broken up the lead atom, the second heaviest metal, with 2.45 million volts. The new apparatus will also be used to discharge beta particles for cancer treatment, which will be used for the first time in Berlin as a remedy for the disease in human beings. The particles are said to penetrate the skin much more deeply than any of the rays obtained from radium.

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Dow Jones Averages

Aug 24	24,324.14	24,324.14	24,324.14
Aug 23	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
Aug 22	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
Aug 21	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
Aug 20	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14

Standard & Poor's Index

Aug 24	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14
Aug 23	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14
Aug 22	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14
Aug 21	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14
Aug 20	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Aug 24	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14
Aug 23	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14
Aug 22	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14
Aug 21	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14
Aug 20	1,172.14	1,172.14	1,172.14

Market Summary, Aug. 24

NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Open	Close
24,324.14	24,324.14	24,324.14	24,324.14	24,324.14	24,324.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14

NYSE Index

24,324.14	24,324.14	24,324.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14

NYSE Most Active

24,324.14	24,324.14	24,324.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14

AMEX Most Active

24,324.14	24,324.14	24,324.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14
24,285.14	24,285.14	24,285.14

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Open	Close
AA				24.32	24.28	24.32	24.32
AB				24.28	24.24	24.28	24.28
AC				24.24	24.20	24.24	24.24
AD				24.20	24.16	24.20	24.20
AE				24.16	24.12	24.16	24.16
AF				24.12	24.08	24.12	24.12
AG				24.08	24.04	24.08	24.08
AH				24.04	24.00	24.04	24.04
AI				24.00	23.96	24.00	24.00
AJ				23.96	23.92	23.96	23.96
AK				23.92	23.88	23.92	23.92
AL				23.88	23.84	23.88	23.88
AM				23.84	23.80	23.84	23.84
AN				23.80	23.76	23.80	23.80
AO				23.76	23.72	23.76	23.76
AP				23.72	23.68	23.72	23.72
AQ				23.68	23.64	23.68	23.68
AR				23.64	23.60	23.64	23.64
AS				23.60	23.56	23.60	23.60
AT				23.56	23.52	23.56	23.56
AV				23.52	23.48	23.52	23.52
AW				23.48	23.44	23.48	23.48
AX				23.44	23.40	23.44	23.44
AY				23.40	23.36	23.40	23.40
AZ				23.36	23.32	23.36	23.36
BA				23.32	23.28	23.32	23.32
BB				23.28	23.24	23.28	23.28
BC				23.24	23.20	23.24	23.24
BD				23.20	23.16	23.20	23.20
BE				23.16	23.12	23.16	23.16
BF				23.12	23.08	23.12	23.12
BG				23.08	23.04	23.08	23.08
BH				23.04	23.00	23.04	23.04
BI				23.00	22.96	23.00	23.00
BJ				22.96	22.92	22.96	22.96
BK				22.92	22.88	22.92	22.92
BL				22.88	22.84	22.88	22.88
BM				22.84	22.80	22.84	22.84
BN				22.80	22.76	22.80	22.80
BO				22.76	22.72	22.76	22.76
BP				22.72	22.68	22.72	22.72
BQ				22.68	22.64	22.68	22.68
BR				22.64	22.60	22.64	22.64
BS				22.60	22.56	22.60	22.60
BT				22.56	22.52	22.56	22.56
BV				22.52	22.48	22.52	22.52
BW				22.48	22.44	22.48	22.48
BX				22.44	22.40	22.44	22.44
BY				22.40	22.36	22.40	22.40
BZ				22.36	22.32	22.36	22.36
CA				22.32	22.28	22.32	22.32
CB				22.28	22.24	22.28	22.28
CC				22.24	22.20	22.24	22.24
CD				22.20	22.16	22.20	22.20
CE				22.16	22.12	22.16	22.16
CF				22.12	22.08	22.12	22.12
CG				22.08	22.04	22.08	22.08
CH				22.04	22.00	22.04	22.04
CI				22.00	21.96	22.00	22.00
CJ				21.96	21.92	21.96	21.96
CK				21.92	21.88	21.92	21.92
CL				21.88	21.84	21.88	21.88
CM				21.84	21.80	21.84	21.84
CN				21.80	21.76	21.80	21.80
CO				21.76	21.72	21.76	21.76
CP				21.72	21.68	21.72	21.72
CQ				21.68	21.64	21.68	21.68
CR				21.64	21.60	21.64	21.64
CS				21.60	21.56	21.60	21.60
CT				21.56	21.52	21.56	21.56
CV				21.52	21.48	21.52	21.52
CW				21.48	21.44	21.48	21.48
CX				21.44	21.40	21.44	21.44
CY				21.40	21.36	21.40	21.40
CZ				21.36	21.32	21.36	21.36
DA				21.32	21.28	21.32	21.32
DB				21.28	21.24	21.28	21.28
DC				21.24	21.20	21.24	21.24
DD				21.20	21.16	21.20	21.20
DE				21.16	21.12	21.16	21.16
DF				21.12	21.08	21.12	21.12
DG				21.08	21.04	21.08	21.08
DH				21.04	21.00	21.04	21.04
DI				21.00	20.96	21.00	21.00
DJ				20.96	20.92	20.96	20.96
DK				20.92	20.88	20.92	20.92
DL				20.88	20.84	20.88	20.88
DM				20.84	20.80	20.84	20.84
DN				20.80	20.76	20.80	20.80
DO				20.76	20.72	20.76	20.76
DP				20.72	20.68	20.72	20.72
DQ				20.68	20.64	20.68	20.68
DR				20.64	20.60	20.64	20.64
DS				20.60	20.56	20.60	20.60
DT				20.56	20.52	20.56	20.56
DV				20.52	20.48	20.52	20.52
DW				20.48	20.44	20.48	20.48
DX				20.44	20.40	20.44	20.44
DY				20.40	20.36	20.40	20.40
DZ				20.36	20.32	20.36	20.36
EA				20.32	20.28	20.32	20.32
EB				20.28	20.24	20.28	20.28
EC				20.24	20.20	20.24	20.24
ED				20.20	20.16	20.20	20.20
EE				20.16	20.12	20.16	20.16
EF				20.12	20.08	20.12	20.12
EG				20.08	20.04	20.08	20.08
EH				20.04	20.00	20.04	20.04
EI				20.00	19.96	20.00	20.00
EJ				19.96	19.92	19.96	19.96
EK				19.92	19.88	19.92	19.92
EL				19.88	19.84	19.88	19.88
EM				19.84	19.80	19.84	19.84
EN				19.80	19.76	19.80	19.80
EO				19.76	19.72	19.76	19.76
EP				19.72	19.68	19.72	19.72
EQ				19.68	19.64	19.68	19.68
ER				19.64	19.60	19.64	19.64
ES				19.60	19.56	19.60	19.60
ET				19.56	19.52	19.56	19.56
EV				19.52	19.48	19.52	19.52
EW				19.48	19.44	19.48	19.48
EX				19.44	19.40	19.44	19.44
EY				19.40	19.36	19.40	19.40
EZ				19.36	19.32	19.36	19.36
FA				19.32	19.28	19.32	19.32
FB				19.28	19.24	19.28	19.28
FC				19.24	19.20	19.24	19.24
FD				19.20	19.16	19.20	19.20
FE				19.16	19.12	19.16	19.16
FF				19.12	19.08	19.12	19.12
FG				19.08	19.04	19.08	19.08
FH				19.04	19.00	19.04	19.04
FI				19.00	18.96	19.00	19.00
FJ				18.96	18.92	18.96	18.96
FK				18.92	18.88	18.92	18.92
FL				18.88	18.84	18.88	18.88
FM				18.84	18.80	18.84	18.84
FN				18.80	18.76	18.80	18.80
FO				18.76	18.72	18.76	18.76
FP				18.72	18.68	18.72	18.72
FQ				18.68	18.64	18.68	18.68
FR				18.64	18.60	18.64	18.64
FS				18.60	18.56	18.60	18.60
FT				18.56	18.52	18.56	18.56
FV				18.52	18.48	18.52	18.52
FW				18.48	18.44	18.48	18.48
FX				18.44	18.40	18.44	18.44
FY				18.40	18.36	18.40	18.40
FZ				18.36	18.32	18.36	18.36
GA				18.32	18.28	18.32	18.32
GB				18.28	18.24	18.28	18.28
GC				18.24	18.20	18.24	18.24
GD				18.20	18.16	18.20	18.20
GE				18.16	18.12	18.16	18.16
GF				18.12	18.08	18.12	18.12
GG				18.08	18.04	18.08	18.08
GH				18.04	18.00	18.04	18.04
GI				18.00	17.96	18.00	18.00
GJ				17.96	17.92	17.96	17.96
GK				17.92	17.88	17.92	17.92
GL				17.88	17.84	17.88	17.88
GM				17.84	17.80	17.84	17.84
GN				17.80	17.76	17.80	17.80
GO				17.76	17.72	17.76	17.76
GP			</				

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open
(Continued from Page 8)															
50	21	20	IBM	3.12	5.8	12	140	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4
51	20	19	AT&T	2.75	5.2	11	130	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4
52	19	18	GE	1.10	4.8	10	120	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4
53	18	17	Westinghouse	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4
54	17	16	General Electric	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4
55	16	15	IBM	3.12	5.8	12	140	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4
56	15	14	AT&T	2.75	5.2	11	130	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4
57	14	13	GE	1.10	4.8	10	120	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4
58	13	12	Westinghouse	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4
59	12	11	General Electric	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4
60	11	10	IBM	3.12	5.8	12	140	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4
61	10	9	AT&T	2.75	5.2	11	130	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4
62	9	8	GE	1.10	4.8	10	120	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4
63	8	7	Westinghouse	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4
64	7	6	General Electric	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4
65	6	5	IBM	3.12	5.8	12	140	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4
66	5	4	AT&T	2.75	5.2	11	130	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4
67	4	3	GE	1.10	4.8	10	120	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4
68	3	2	Westinghouse	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4
69	2	1	General Electric	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4
70	1	0	IBM	3.12	5.8	12	140	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open
(Continued from Page 8)															
229	12 1/2	12 1/4	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
34	28 1/2	28 1/2	W.H.P.	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
35	28 1/2	28 1/2	W.H.P.	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
230	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
231	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
232	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
233	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
234	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
235	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
236	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
237	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
238	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
239	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
240	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
241	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
242	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
243	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
244	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
245	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
246	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
247	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
248	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
249	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
250	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
251	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
252	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
253	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
254	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
255	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
256	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
257	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
258	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
259	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
260	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
261	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
262	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
263	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
264	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
265	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
266	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
267	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
268	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
269	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
270	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
271	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
272	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
273	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
274	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
275	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
276	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
277	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
278	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
279	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
280	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
281	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
282	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
283	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
284	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
285	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
286	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
287	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
288	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
289	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
290	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
291	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
292	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
293	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
294	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
295	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
296	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
297	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
298	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
299	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
300	22 1/2	22 1/2	Whelan	1/4	4	17	12	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2

Sales figures are unofficial
©—New yearly list, ©—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly rate. Dividends are shown as a percentage of the stock price. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extra b—Annual rate plus stock dividend.
c—Leading dividend.
d—In column 10, subject to 10% non-refundable tax.
e—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up.—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or omitted.
f—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears, or—New issue.
g—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on 12 months basis.
h—Paid in stock.
i—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on 12 months basis or—No distribution date.
j—Extra dividend or ex-rights.
k—Ex-dividend and sales in full.
l—Sales in full.
m—Called. Called—When distributed, w—When issued, w—With warrants, w—Without warrants, rds—Ex-dividend.
v—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
©—The stock dividend is shown as a percentage of the current year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open
(Continued from Page 8)															
86	14	13	IBM	3.12	5.8	12	140	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	140	138	139 1/4	
87	13	12	AT&T	2.75	5.2	11	130	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4	130	128	129 1/4	
88	12	11	GE	1.10	4.8	10	120	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4	120	118	119 1/4	
89	11	10	Westinghouse	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	
90	10	9	General Electric	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	
91	9	8	IBM	3.12	5.8	12	140	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	140	138	139 1/4	
92	8	7	AT&T	2.75	5.2	11	130	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4	130	128	129 1/4	
93	7	6	GE	1.10	4.8	10	120	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4	120	118	119 1/4	
94	6	5	Westinghouse	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	
95	5	4	General Electric	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	
96	4	3	IBM	3.12	5.8	12	140	140	138	139 1/4	139 1/4	140	138	139 1/4	
97	3	2	AT&T	2.75	5.2	11	130	130	128	129 1/4	129 1/4	130	128	129 1/4	
98	2	1	GE	1.10	4.8	10	120	120	118	119 1/4	119 1/4	120	118	119 1/4	
99	1	0	Westinghouse	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	
100	0	-1	General Electric	1.00	4.5	9	110	110	108	109 1/4	109 1/4	110	108	109 1/4	

Grains

WHEAT					
2000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Sep	2.44 1/4	2.45 1/4	2.42 1/4	2.44 1/4	+ .01
Dec	2.44	2.44 1/4	2.42 1/4	2.44 1/4	+ .00 1/2
Mar	2.53	2.54 1/4	2.51	2.52 1/4	+ .00 1/2
May	2.59 1/4	2.60	2.57	2.58 1/4	+ .00 1/4
Jul	2.57	2.58	2.56	2.57 1/4	+ .02 1/4
Sep	2.95	2.95 1/4	2.95	2.95	+ .03
Prev. sales 15,619.					
Prev day's open int 31,521, off 246.					

U.S. Futures Prices

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
FRESH EGGLERS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
No open contracts.					
Food					
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	4.55	4.70	4.55	4.70	+ .09

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

0,000
che Mark Bonds of 1982/1992

and irrevocably guaranteed by
Standard Electric Corporation
New York, U.S.A.

payable annually on August 26
92
/ain

	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft		
	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Lazard Frères & Co.	
Loeb	Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	
	Amro International Limited Julius Baer International Limited	Arnhold und S. Bleichroeder, Inc. Banca Commerciale Italiana	
	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktengesellschaft	Bank Lau International Ltd.	
	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	
urg S.A.	Banque Indosuez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	
uxembourg	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Maillet	Banque Paribas	
	Banque de Commerce et d'Industrie Limitée	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	
echsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	
	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Bankhaus Gehrhardt, Bethmann	

Chemical Bank International Limited	Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Deirbrück & Co.	Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - Euromobiliare S.p.A.
Dominion Securities Ames Limited	Geldman Sachs International Corp.
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Heessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited	Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise
Kreditbank N.V.	
Lazard Frères et Cie	Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited	McLeod Young Weir International Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgen Guaranty Ltd
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Den norske Creditbank	Sel. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Salomon Brothers International
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Co.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Générale	
Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
nalbanken	J. Vontobel & Co.
tz & Co.	Westfalienbank Aktiengesellschaft Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited
Ver eins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	

Creditanstalt	Chemical Bank International Limited	Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse	:
Kreditbank für Handel und Industrie	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	:

<p> Limité Delbrück & Co. Dominion Securities Ames Limited Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited Industriebank of Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft Kreditbank N.V. </p>	<p> Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalebank – Euromobiliare S.p.A. Geldman Sachs International Corp. Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale – Kidder, Peabody International Limited Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise </p>
<p> Lazard Frères et Cie Manufacturers Hanover Limited Merrill Lynch International & Co. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. Den norske Creditbank </p>	<p> Lloyds Bank International Limited McLeod Young Weir International Limited B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Morgan Guaranty Ltd The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd, Sei. Oppenheim Jr. & Co. </p>

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Salomon Brothers International
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Union Bank of Switzerland [Securities] Limited
Verens- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	J. Vontobel & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westfahlenbank Aktiengesellschaft
	Yamaichi International [Europe] Limited

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

WEATHER

	HIGH			LOW				HIGH			LOW			
	C	F	F	C	F	F		C	F	F	C	F	F	
ALBAIRIE	25	77	43	Fair			LOS ANGELES	30	86	21	Fair			
ALBRIERS	28	86	22	Cloudy			MADRID	28	82	16	Fair			
AMSTERDAM	25	77	43	Fair			MANGA	30	86	21	Fair			
ANKARA	31	88	12	54	Fair		MEXICO CITY	23	72	12	54	Fair		
ATHENS	30	86	22	72	Cloudy		MIAMI	35	91	26	79	Cloudy		
AUCKLAND	25	77	43	Fair			MONTREAL	28	82	16	Fair			
BEIRUT	30	86	22	73	Overcast		MOSCOW	20	68	13	55	Cloudy		
BELGRADE	-	-	-	N.A.			MURMICH	32	72	11	50	Fair		
BELLEVILLE	27	77	14	54	Fair		MURBIO	27	73	13	50	Cloudy		
BERLIN	21	70	15	59	Cloudy		NASSAU	32	90	25	73	Cloudy		
BOSTON	29	84	16	64	104	Cloudy		NEW DELHI	31	88	25	72	Rain	
BRAZILIA	25	77	11	52	Cloudy		NEW YORK	28	82	16	54	Cloudy		
BUEENAST	24	75	15	59	Overcast		NICE	-	25	72	28	68	Fair	
BUDAPEST	23	72	14	56	Overcast		OSLO	16	61	11	52	Overcast		
BUENOS AIRES	18	64	12	54	Fair		PARIS	20	70	12	54	Cloudy		
CAIRO	22	72	14	54	Cloudy		PEKING	25	70	19	59	Cloudy		
CAPE TOWN	12	54	8	41	Cloudy		PRAGUE	20	70	13	59	Cloudy		
CASABLANCA	24	79	20	68	Cloudy		PRIVAGIA	11	52	9	49	Cloudy		
CHINA	21	70	15	59	Cloudy		REYNOLDS	28	82	16	54	Cloudy		
COPENHAGEN	20	68	13	65	Fair		ROME	29	82	16	61	Overcast		
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	21	70	Cloudy		SAN PAUL	19	64	12	54	Cloudy		
CRASTON	25	77	14	54	Cloudy		SHANGHAI	30	86	21	73	Cloudy		
DUBLIN	15	64	12	54	Rain		SINGAPORE	30	86	25	72	Cloudy		
EDINBURGH	16	61	11	52	Rain		STOCKHOLM	28	82	16	54	Cloudy		
FLORENCE	25	72	14	57	Overcast		SYDNEY	14	64	14	54	Cloudy		
FRANKFURT	25	77	14	59	Overcast		TAIPEI	32	90	25	72	Cloudy		
GENEVA	22	71	11	52	Cloudy		TOKYO	33	91	23	73	Fair		
HARARE	28	86	10	50	Cloudy		TOKYO	32	90	23	72	Fair		
HONG KONG	22	70	15	59	Cloudy		TULSA	25	75	19	59	Cloudy		
HONGKONG	32	90	25	72	Cloudy		VENICE	26	79	15	59	Cloudy		
HOUSTON	35	95	22	72	Cloudy		VIENNA	23	73	12	54	Overcast		
ISTANBUL	25	77	14	54	Cloudy		WASHINGTON	24	74	15	57	Fair		
JERUSALEM	30	86	17	63	Fair		ZURICH	18	64	11	55	Cloudy		
LAS PALMAS	28	82	21	76	Fair									
LIMA	25	77	14	54	Cloudy									
LISBON	29	76	16	61	Fair									
LONDON	17	63	18	58	Overcast									

[illegible]

I HEAR CHUCK GOT HIS BASEBALL FIELD BACK...

I GUESS SO...I HAVEN'T SEEN HIM SINCE I MADE A FOOL OF MYSELF

IS YOUR HEART BROKEN, MARCIE?

NO, BUT IT SURE IS BENT!

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I WANT TO BE A GIANT PYTHON WHEN I GROW UP.

I WANT TO BE A CONCERT PIANIST.

A CONCERT PIANIST?

I WAS BORN WITH 88 FANGS!

© Fand Groupmark Inc. 1992

8-35

COOKIE, WOULD YOU HELP ME WITH THE DISHES?

BUT I'M WAITING FOR MY NAILS TO DRY

WHEN DO YOU THINK THEY'LL DRY?

IF I'M LUCKY, NOT TILL AFTER YOU'VE FINISHED

JEFF SMITH

MY WIFE HAS A ONE-TRACK MIND

ALL SHE THINKS ABOUT IS ANYTHING BUT SEX

MORT WALKER

DEAR OLD PALS--!!

OW MANY TIMES 'AVE I TOLD YOU ABOUT SINGIN' AT THIS TIME OF NIGHT?

LET'S SEE NOW... ABOUT TWENTY TIMES, WOULDN'T YOU SAY, CHALKIE?

AT LEAST, ANDY

YOU'LL AVE TO WATCH IT, LAD - YOU'RE IN DANGER OF BECOMIN' A BORE

© 1997 Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd
Andy Cook Draw: Peter Wormald
Script: Graham Speck

HAVE RUINED HIS MARRIAGE AND HIS WIFE IS NOW A BASKET CASE EMOTIONALLY — BECAUSE OF YOU!

OF PARTICULARS EVEN REMOTELY APPROACHES THE TRUTH, MITCH!

IS WHETHER A JURY WILL BELIEVE IT! I TALKED WITH THE LAWYER REPRESENTING THE INSURANCE COMPANY. HE SUGGESTS THAT WE TRY TO SETTLE THE CASE OUT OF COURT!

BAXTER EDGEMAN 8-200

© 1964 Edgeman Inc., 1963

Panel 1: A man in a suit (Mr. Self) is speaking. A speech bubble from an unseen person says: "LOOK, REX—IT'S YOUR DECISION TO MAKE...NOT THE INSURANCE COMPANY'S. NOT MINE, BUT YOU MUST KNOW THAT IF WE GO TO COURT, IT WILL BE TIME-CONSUMING—AND, PERHAPS, VERY UNPLEASANT FOR YOU!" A small box next to Mr. Self says: "DANIEL E. BROWNE © 1982".

Panel 2: Mr. Self is talking to a man in a suit (Cole's lawyer) who is sitting at a desk. Mr. Self's speech bubble says: "I UNDERSTAND THAT, MICH—BUT I COULD NEVER LIVE WITH MYSELF IF WE SETTLED OUT OF COURT, KNOWING THE CHARGES BEING MADE AGAINST ME ARE FALSE!" The lawyer's speech bubble says: "SO BE IT? I'LL NOTIFY COLE'S LAWYER THAT WE'RE GOING TO TRIAL!"

I WILL TELL YOU QUITE FRANKLY, MR. HEDLEY. I AM AWARE OF NOTHING WE HAVE DONE IN THIS COUNTRY. THE ARMY HAS BEHAVED WITH GREAT RESTRAINT.

COME NOW, CAPTAIN. SURELY YOU WILL CONCEDE THAT...

EXCUSE ME A MOMENT. WILL YOU PLEASE, MR. HEDLEY...

OKAY, PRIVATE. PICK UP THAT CIGARETTE BUTT! YOU KNOW MY ORDERS AGAINST LITTERING IN LEBANON!

SORRY, SIR. WE'RE GUESTS IN THIS COUNTRY, SOLDIER!

G. P. Madsen

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee


VOLEN

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GUILT









EXVONC

LUDSON



WHAT SHE SENSED
VIOLETS MIGHT
"SIGNIFY."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer. BE FLY!

Print answer here: 66        

(Answers tomorrow)

1. Jumbles: THINK GLORY DENOTE ABSORB

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

A black and white cartoon illustration. A woman with short, wavy hair is sitting up in bed, reading a book. She is wearing a light-colored short-sleeved shirt and a dark skirt. A man with short hair is sitting on the floor at the foot of the bed, looking up at the woman. The bed has a dark frame and a patterned pillow. A nightstand with a lamp is visible on the right. The scene is set in a bedroom with curtains in the background. The cartoon is signed 'Ketchum 8/93' in the top right corner.

THE WHEAT AND THE CHAFF
By François Mitterrand. Translated from the French by Richard S. Woodward, Concilia Hayer and Helen R. Lane. Introduction by William Styron. 284 pp. \$16.95.
Seaver Books, 333 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10025.

ACCORDING to the president of France: "I do not believe in fate or in inevitable disaster." And: "The mechanisms of the world are governed by simpler forces, that is to say disorder and chance." And: "France's game does not depend on just one deal." And: "I believe in the importance of De Gaulle's role in his necessity. A given situation produced him, not the opposite. Predestination is not part of history." Besides, "I put my politics aside when I change my clothes."

Does this sound like a man who wants to be a president? Is his presidency itself accidental? François Mitterrand spent years babying the French left until it grew up into a responsible Socialist party, and there is no doubting his commitment to the nationalization of the means of production, his contempt for "gold and insolence" of a ruling elite of big business and a governing class of big government, his devotion to certain concepts of social justice that have been updated since the first French Revolution and the first binge of Bonapartism. He is serious about class warfare.

But he also seems, on the evidence of this *pot-au-feu* of diary jottings, book reviews, pastoral rhapsodies, bemused speeches and letters to various editors, if not exactly a Hamlet, their author, a person who would rather dine with Hamlet, to a snack with the courtier, walking under the walnut trees with Turgenev instead of meeting Lenin at the Finland Station.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times

Veranda and read, on Narada's recommendation, "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez. He will happen to be in Madrid when Willy Brandt happens to be there with Ginny Grass, who will happen to explain that "the potato had more influence on the history of Germany than the Seven Years War ever had." He will think about Lamerique and Giotso, Chekhov and Wald Whitman, Nietzsche and Rilke and Freud, while listening to the German radio. These are his genuine pleasures, the polarized anxieties of FINEA, the national organization of French farmers, are his burdens. He is inclined to dream, more rose than fist.

He has even dreamt in books, as though the pages were carpets that flew away. Tolstoy, Pasternak. The way a word sounds is itself a locomotive force. He enjoys, for instance, the sound of Siberia, explaining, "I like its name, like Borneo, Abyssinia and Labrador, without knowing exactly why. This power of syllables to mean is the power of words to mean. It is more than I can say, but I know that poetry does not uncover earthy powers." He is incorrigibly literary, making fun of the relationship between socialism and communism — "the rabbit and the cobra" — and characterizing the multinational corporations as, simply, "Zoro."

I don't mean to suggest a dilettante, just a sensibility somehow anterior, if not superior, to politics. His superb portraits of De Gaulle, Mao Tse-tung and Golda Meir, of Leonid Brezhnev as "transitional man" and Henry A. Kissinger as "the scholar gone to the stars" are literary, more art than anecdote. What he looks at is polished by the odd angle and the refracted light of his seeing: "Georges Pompidou intrigues me. I sense that he is exasperated at the notion of an ordinary destiny. His ambitions are higher than the chair upon which, it must be said, he sat without lowering himself."

It is perhaps then not surprising that one of the first acts of the Mitterrand presidency was the granting of French citizenship, long overdue, to the writer as wonderful as Julio Cortázar and Milan Kundera, and yet this is a part of the Mitterrand revolution.

The New York Times

This list is based on reports by independent bookstores throughout the United States. What are not necessarily consecutive.

FICION

1 THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER by Jeffrey Archer 1
2 DIFFERENT SEASONS by John Gardner 2
3 THE PARFISAL MOSAIC by Robert Ludlum 3
4 THE MAN FROM FRODO, ST. PETERSBURG by Ken Follet 4
5 CINNAMON SKIN by John S. MacDonald 5
6 THE CASE OF LUCK-BENDING by Lawrence Sanders 6
7 EDEN BURNING by Seth Peab 7
8 NORTH AND SOUTH by John Galsworthy 8
9 THE ONE TREE by Stephen R. Donaldson 9
10 FOR SPECIAL SERVICES by John Gardner 10
11 TOUCH OF THE DEVIL by Jack Higgins 11
12 FRIDAY by Robert A. Heinlein 12
13 DINING AT THE POLARIS RESTAURANT by Anne Tyler 13
14 THY BROTHER'S WIFE, by Robert Coover 14
15 CELEBRITY by Thomas Mann 15

NONFICTION

1 HANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK by Jane Fonda 1
2 LIFE EXTENSION by Duke University 2
3 WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE by Harold S. Kushner 3
4 THE NEW LOVE AND LEARNING by Leo Baeck 4
5 RICHARD SIMMONS' NEVER-STOP-DIET COOKBOOK by Richard Simmons 5
6 NO BAD DOGS! The Woodhouse Way by Barbara Woodhouse 6
7 HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO A CAT by Sherrilyn 7
8 AMERICA IN SEARCH OF ITSELF: The Making of the Nation by Theodore H. White 8
9 PRINCESS by Robert Lacey 9
10 EDIE by Jean Seals, edited with 10
11 A FEW MOMENTS WITH ANDY ROONEY by Andrew A. Rooney 11
12 HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO A WOMAN by Michael Neumann 12
13 THE UMPIRE STRIKES BACK by Michael Neumann 13
14 THE FATE OF THE EARTH, by Jonathan Seale 14
15 THE 1980S 30-DAY MENU COOKBOOK compiled by The New American Library 15

HERO ERASE SAGA
ICER NICHE ENOW
THEBIGFRONTDOOR
SOD VALET MANOY
PAGE SEN
ATONESOORSTER
OLEO AILE AMI
KOMP WOULD AGGE
QOP SEWN GOER
AFOOTINTHEDOOR
FOR ELAN
ASIAN BRAID IKE
STAGEOORJOHNNY
SAME PASTA ERTE
EBBS TRASH MEETS

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal final, the eventual winners took full advantage of a rash opponent. West opened with a weak bid in spades and was raised to game. South ventured into the auction with a bid of five diamonds.

He thought he could make seven tricks in his hand and expected to find something of value in the dummy. He would have been deterred by the fact that 7-2-2-2 is a distribution that calls for caution.

As it turned out the dummy contributed no tricks and smart defense thwarted South's expected seven tricks into six. West led the spade nine, which was intended to convey a suit preference message. West wanted a return of the high-ranking five suit, and East interpreted the lead correctly, after South tried the king from dummy and the ace won.

In the partnership style, the nine was either the top card in the suit or showed the 10. East surmised correctly that his partner had departed from their normal leading methods, and he knew why: West had to be void in hearts.

So East returned a low heart, giving suit preference message in his turn to suggest a return of the low ranking club suit. After ruffing, West obliged

and obtained a second ruff. The fence still had to score the diamond ace and a trick in each black suit down five.

"It did not really matter how much you went," pointed out North in an attempt at consolation. "Eight hundred would have been more in the value of their vulnerable game."

We might need all 1,400, commented West. Six clubs is a perfectly good contract with our cards. If anyone gets there, they will score 1,690."

NORTH

♠K102
♥K87632
♦85
♣84

WEST (D)

♠Q97543
♥—
♦A92
♣Q853

EAST

♠AJ
♥QJ854
♦AK
♣AK10

SOUTH

♠86
♥A10
♦KQJ845
♣A2

Both sides were vulnerable. The final ding:

West	North	East	South
2♠	Pass	4♠	3♦
Pass	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade nine.

SPORTS

Braves Win, 4-3, Tie Dodgers for Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ATLANTA — The Atlanta Braves continued their drive back to the top of the National League East by defeating the Philadelphia Phillies 4-3, Atlanta's fifth consecutive victory, coupled with a loss by Los Angeles, moved the Braves to tie with the Dodgers for first place in the National League Western Division.

With one out in the ninth inning and the score at 3-3, Bob Horner smoked a single off the right-field

fly, but Atlanta got the run right back on Horner's RBI single.

Cardinals 11, Dodgers 3
In St. Louis, Gene Tenace had four runs batted in, including a two-run double in a four-run third, and Bob Fosse scattered seven hits over 7 1/2 innings to lead the Cardinals to an 11-3 rout of Los Angeles.

Cubs 8, Giants 5
In Chicago, Bill Buckner went 4-for-4, scored three runs and drove in two to lead the Cubs to an 8-5 victory over San Francisco. Buckner's four-hit game was his third in his last seven and raised his average to .305.

Reds 6, Expos 2
In Cincinnati, pitcher Frank Pastore hit his first major-league home run and Dan Driessen added a two-run homer to power the Reds past Montreal, 6-2. Pastore scattered 10 hits, struck out seven and walked one to gain his seventh victory in 16 decisions.

Astros 2, Mets 0
In Houston, Joe Niekro pitched a four-hitter and the Astros took advantage of a wild pitch and a balk to score their runs in a 2-0 whitewash of New York. Niekro (12-9) allowed only four

baserunners in posting his second shutout of the season. It was the Mets' eighth consecutive loss.

Pirates 8, Padres 6
Padres 5, Pirates 3

In Pittsburgh, Sixto Lezcano hit a two-run homer and San Diego overcame a pair of costly errors to beat the Pirates, 5-3, and earn a split of their doubleheader. Winning pitcher John Candelaria (11-5) and teammate Tim Lincecum overcame a pair of costly errors to beat the Pirates, 5-3, and earn a split of their doubleheader.

Red Sox 4, Mariners 3
In Arlington, Texas, Buddy Bell drove in three runs with a single and a double to help Texas beat Kansas City, 5-2.

Red Sox 4, Mariners 3
In Seattle, Reid Nichols' two-run home run in the eighth gave Boston a 4-3 victory over the Mariners.

Tigers 5, A's 1
In Oakland, Calif., Larry Herndon drove in three runs and Glenn Wilson won as Detroit defeated the A's, 5-1. Oakland's Rickey Henderson stole his 115th base.

Indians 5, White Sox 4
In Cleveland, Von Hayes' eighth-inning gave the Indians a 5-4 decision over Chicago.

Rangers 5, Royals 2
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Yankees 4, Blue Jays 3
In New York, Oscar Gamble and Graig Nettles hit back-to-back homers as the Yankees edged Toronto, 4-3. Trailing, 3-1, in the seventh, New York scored three times off Luis Lee (5-1), who until then had given up only three hits. Lee Mazzilli led off with a single. One out later, Dave Winfield doubled to center to score Mazzilli (Winfield was thrown out trying stretch his hit into a triple). Gamble then hit his 15th home run and Nettles his 13th.

Angels 5, Brewers 3
In the American League, in Anaheim, Calif., Reggie Jackson hit his 30th home run of the year and Mike Witt pitched a seven-hitter as California downed Milwaukee, 5-3.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

well against reliever Ron Reed. Chris Chambliss followed with a line shot over the head of center fielder Gary Maddox for a game-winning double. Rick Camp (9-7) won "L" distance for the Braves, allowing three hits.

Philadelphia had tied it in the eighth on Manny Tillo's third single of the game and Gary Matthews' 18th home run of the year. The Braves took a 2-0 lead in the fourth on Jerry Rosteyer's single, a sacrifice, a single by Claudell Washington, Dale Murphy's running single and a sacrifice fly by Horner.

Philadelphia scored a run in the sixth on Mike Schmidt's sacrifice



Seattle pitcher Gaylord Perry, left, was ejected from Monday's game against Boston when plate umpire Dave Phillips (right, listening to Mariner Manager Rene Lachemann) cited him for throwing an illegal pitch. Perry, seeking his 305th lifetime victory, threw a seventh-inning called strike to Rick Miller; Phillips demanded to see the ball — just as catcher Jim Essian was throwing it back to Perry. Phillips, who two innings earlier had warned Perry against doctoring the ball, then thumbed him without examining at the ball. Perry's only previous ejection, for bench jockeying, came early in his 21-year career. For years, opposing managers have claimed he "floods" his pitches with illegal substances. Perry, 43, has written a book whose message is that he's kicked the habit.

Major League Standings			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	72	52	.581
Philadelphia	69	55	.558
St. Louis	66	58	.530
Pittsburgh	65	60	.520
Chicago	55	70	.439
New York	52	73	.414
WESTERN DIVISION			
Atlanta	68	54	.558
Los Angeles	67	55	.549
San Diego	66	56	.541
San Francisco	64	58	.520
Houston	58	64	.476
Cincinnati	48	74	.394
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	72	51	.586
Boston	70	53	.569
Baltimore	68	55	.554
Detroit	68	55	.554
New York	66	58	.530
Cleveland	66	58	.530
Toronto	59	64	.477
WESTERN DIVISION			
California	72	52	.581
Kansas City	70	54	.562
Chicago	68	56	.554
Seattle	65	59	.521
Oakland	56	70	.443
Texas	49	77	.389
Minnesota	48	78	.382

Monday's Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Toronto	10	Los Angeles	3
New York	10	Los Angeles	3
Los Angeles	10	Los Angeles	3
Los Angeles	10	Los Angeles	3
Los Angeles	10	Los Angeles	3
Los Angeles	10	Los Angeles	3
Los Angeles	10	Los Angeles	3
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Stabler, Warned on 'Undesirables,' Free to Sign With Any NFL Team

By Michael Katz
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Ken Stabler, whose association with a known gambler was under National Football League investigation for almost a year, has received permission from Commissioner Pete Rozelle to sign with any league team.

At the same time, Rozelle warned the veteran quarterback to avoid "undesirable elements" or be subject to disciplinary action "up to and including suspension."

Rozelle said late Monday that after an extensive league investigation of Stabler "disciplinary action is not merited." But he said that at a meeting with Stabler Aug. 11, "I did point out what embarrassment he caused the league."

"His attitude was that he did not turn his back on anyone who came up to him," Rozelle said in an interview. "But he accepted the fact... that he does live in a fish-bowl."

Rozelle said Stabler had promised to be more careful of his associations.

Stabler, 36, and released last month by the Houston Oilers, was under investigation by the league following an article in the New York Times Aug. 30, 1981, reporting his association with Nick Du-

dich of Perth Amboy, N.J., a convicted bookmaker.

Pat Peppier, director of player negotiations for the New Orleans Saints, said from the club's Vero Beach, Fla., training camp, "Ken's going to come in and I presume he's going to sign him."

"But'st just been waiting for the clearance from the league," Peppier said. "Ken Phillips is the coach of the Saints, who have been seeking experienced quarterback help since Dave Wilson, the backup to Archie Manning, suffered a knee injury in camp that will sideline him for the season."

From at least 1976, when he was a star with the Oakland Raiders, Stabler was frequently seen in Du-dich's company.

Two FBI inquiries into the relationship proved inconclusive, but it is against NFL rules for a performer to associate with known gamblers.

In addition, the standard NFL player contract says in part: "Player therefore acknowledges his awareness that if he... knowingly associates with gamblers or gambling activity... the commissioner will have the right, but only after giving Player the opportunity for a hearing at which he may be represented by a counsel of his choice, to fine Player in a reasonable amount; to suspend Player for a period certain or indefinitely; and/or to terminate his contract."

But a prominent league official acknowledged Monday that it would be difficult to enforce the rule if a case went to court.

In a statement issued here, Rozelle said: "After a review of all information available to me following an extensive investigation and a private meeting with Ken Stabler, I have concluded that disciplinary action is not merited and that he should be free to sign a contract with an NFL club should he so desire."

"In doing so, I have cautioned him that any return to the NFL is conditioned on his future willingness and ability to maintain total separation, both publicly and privately, between himself and any undesirable elements, and that any lapse may subject him to serious disciplinary action, up to and including suspension from the league. Ken Stabler has assured me of his willingness to do so."

Jim Heffernan, the league's director of public relations, said that in the meeting Aug. 11, Stabler told Rozelle that "Dudich joined him and other people in social meetings, but he denied that anything improper had transpired."

Several persons told The Times last year that they saw Stabler alone in the company of Dudich on various occasions. Rozelle said Stabler had told him that he never

had a "one-on-one appointment" with the gambler.

"The only times he saw him alone," Rozelle said Monday, "was in lobbies and things like that."

Rozelle said he had specifically asked Stabler whether Dudich requested information that might be helpful to a gambler, such as that concerning key injuries and game plans.

"He denied that," said Rozelle. "He said in their talks there was nothing that would be of a gambling nature."

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Sound and Light: Noise Control to Keep Cubs Sunny

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Gov. James R. Thompson has signed into law a measure that, in effect, bans night games at Wrigley Field — home of the Chicago Cubs — by imposing strict nighttime noise-pollution standards across the ballpark.

Built in 1916, Wrigley Field is the only park in the major leagues that lacks artificial lighting for night games.

The governor said in a statement late Monday that night baseball would disrupt lives of residents on the North Side, where the park is located.

"Nighttime baseball would increase traffic and parking problems that exist in an already crowded neighborhood," the statement said.

When the team was purchased last year, there was speculation that the new ownership might try to install lights. But the Cubs will remain the majors' only club to play all its home games in daylight.

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Kevin Keegan
A fat salary in lean times.

Rich Men and a Poorer Sport

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — What price the individual in a team game?

Like Hollywood in the fifties, soccer is on a ruinous spiral, surrendering to the demands of its superstars while whittling down the supporting casts to pay for their greed.

"It's a fool's paradise," admits Peter Swales, chairman of Manchester City, the English club that has been forced to sell its £1-million star, Trevor Francis, to an Italian club.

"We had to get rid of three established players to pay Trevor's wages [£100,000 — about \$175,000 a year], and we lost everything when we had a crop of injuries and too few experienced reserves to compensate. I will never, ever, pay that type of wage to one player again."

Paradisaical fools aplenty are chasing elite players all around Europe. They threaten the ethos of the 11-man game.

That use is the world's quickest striker without creators to fashion his goals? What use fine creators without strong men to win the ball? What use any of them if the goalie at their backs is slipshod?

"A good soccer team," said Ferenc Puskas, the old galloping major of the famous Hungarian side, "needs men who can play the piano and men who can carry it for them." The blend, the harmony, the team spirit was at its best when dependent colleagues negotiated equal spoils.

The West Germans who disgraced their fine traditions at the World Cup fell into disarray partly because their prima donnas abandoned the collective spirit of Helmut Schön's successful teams.

Two of them, European players of the year Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Real Madrid's Uruguayan Uli Stielicke, began bickering ferociously during the World Cup finals and are still at it.

Stielicke accused Rummenigge of jeopardizing his nation's hopes by playing when unfit. Rummenigge claimed Stielicke should have been dropped "because of his mad rushes out of defense, trying to earn the applause of his club supporters in Madrid."

According to other players, Rummenigge offered injured striker Uwe Raddatz 5,000 marks (\$12,250, roughly) to punch Stielicke in the face as they squabbled in the locker room at halftime.

Charming.

Meanwhile, in Italy where the fire hurls the cream of the international crowd-pullers, Juventus is reaping a sour harvest.

World Cup heroes Paolo Rossi, Marco Tardelli and Claudio Rinaldi have successfully blackmailed their club into huge pay rises.

They refused to play until their demands were met, demands based on the knowledge that Juventus' newest imports, French Captain Michel Platini and Polish Captain Zbigniew Boniek, were receiving the equivalents of \$288,400 and \$180,245 respectively.

Of course, Rossi & Co. won. Rossi's pitance of \$87,900 for the season has been increased to about \$123,000 — plus, of course, handsome bonuses for each European Cup success.

Platini, meanwhile, has come down with a double dose of trouble — an illness that prevents him from training and a call from detectives in Lyons who want to interview him because Roger Rocher, the disgruntled and ousted president of his former club, St. Etienne, has named him as one of the players who took under-the-counter, untaxed money there.

Hell hath no fury like a president scorned.

In comparison, all is relatively quiet in Spain, despite whispers that Barcelona's £4.4-million acquisition of Diego Maradona comes with the help of a small bank loan of £1.4 million.

Whether Maradona, 21, comes under pressure from a club paying £250,000 a year in interest charges on that loan, is one thing. He's a cub in the financial jungle. Kevin Keegan, 10 years his senior, has just walked out on his contract with Southampton (well, just been released) and joins Newcastle instead. That's another.

Back and Back Pocket

Keegan says he needs a new challenge, the final one perhaps before he puts his sailing back into North American retirement. Challenges abound.

There's Keegan's back for a start. An osteopath who treated him before he left Hamburg for Southampton says the muscles are prone to disabling spasms caused by Keegan's frenetic style in too many games. Newcastle tested the back and still put its money down. The £100,000 fee looks like a bargain, even in a rapidly deflating British transfer market, but Keegan's own salary is a cause for concern.

The newspapers say he will receive £3,000 — just over \$5,000 — weekly, a sum both Newcastle

United and the club's backers, Newcastle Breweries, strenuously deny. They would have to, of course, since Keegan walks into an area that epitomizes the worst of Britain's historic new total of 3,292,702 unemployed.

"Kevin's a rich man," says his new boss, Arthur Cox, a millionaire. "Now does he need money? It's scandalous even to suggest we're paying him £3,000 a week."

Scandalous, perhaps, in a country where one in seven of the adult population can find no job. Yet the Newcastle club has always thrived on the star system, the crowd-pleasing individual. The news that Keegan was coming sent the Georgies from the dole queue to the club ticket office where, within 48 hours, £50,000 had been collected in pre-season sales.

Dream

The city mayor and chamber of commerce could rumble all they liked. The Socialists could complain of the outrage of one man's wage for kicking a ball while others are on the breadline. The soccer player's own union could mean the loss of 500 jobs in its industry. But the Georgies' dream, that his beloved soccer club can rise out of the second division and be a giant again, has him flocking to put the beer money and the kids' clothing allowance into Keegan's coffers.

Madness? "Why, man, the club's about

